THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1867. VOLUME XVII.—NUMBER 355

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY
—BY—
JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (in advance) per annum	$12 00
" " per week	25
To news-dealers, per copy	5
Weekly per annum (in advance)	6 00

☞ No subscription entered on our mail books for a less time than one month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square one insertion	$1 50
" " each additional insertion	75
" " one week	4 00
" " two weeks	6 00
" " three weeks	7 00
" " one month	8 00

☞ All advertisements considered due after the first insertion.

☞ Eight lines of solid nonpareil constitute a square.

☞ All advertisements in the Special Notice column will be charged 25 cents per line.

☞ Marriage and death notices published as other advertisements.

☞ All advertisements for the APPEAL must be handed in at the Clerk's desk.

☞ *Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.*

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly paper will be charged at same rates, per week or month, as in the Daily, unless by special contract.

☞ Our friends are requested to use their best efforts to send us subscribers, and fill up our lists, and also to forward any items of news that may be of sufficient local importance to warrant their publication.

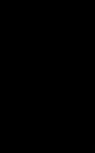
TERMS OF WEEKLY.

As an inducement to get up clubs, we have adopted the following scale of prices, which are as low as our current office expenses will admit of:

One Copy, one year	$5 00
To clubs of ten or more, each	4 00

Invariably in advance.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.



HEBREW AND MASONIC CALENDAR.

A. M. 5627.

1 Tisri, 10th September	1866
1 Cheshvan, 10th October	"
1 Chislev, 9th November	"
1 Tebeth, 8th December	"
1 Shebat, 7th January	1867
1 Adar, 6th February	"
1 Veadar, 8th March	"
1 Nisan, 6th April	"
1 Iyar, 6th May	"
1 Sivan, 4th June	"
1 Thamuz, 4th July	"
1 Ab, 3d August	"
1 Elul, 1st September	"

Ash Wednesday, 6th March	1867
Maunday Thursday, 18th April	"
Good Friday, 19th April	"
Easter Sunday, 21st April	"
Ascension, 30th May	"
Pentecost, 9th June	"
Saint Andrew's Day, 30th November	in each year.

jal2 mhl tf

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

1867.

LODGES.

ANGERONA, No. 168. Meets 1st Monday in every month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, cor. Court and Main. D. R. Frazier, 234 Front street, W. M.; John Beamish, Sec'y.

SOUTH MEMPHIS, No. 118. Meets 24 Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. J. T. Sellars, W. M.; Benj. K. Pullen, Sec.

LEILA SCOTT, No. 282. Meets 1st Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. John Ainslie, W. M.; H. P. Woodward, Sec.

HAMILTON, No. 305. Meets 3d Friday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. P. M. Stanley, W.; W. H. Butts, Sec.

KWINNEBOW, No. 311 (G. D.) Meets 4th Friday of each month—204 Front street. John J. Worsham, 33d, W. M.; R. K. Pullen, 33d, Sec.

ROYAL ARCH.

PENN Chapter, No. 4. Meets 2d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, M. E. H. P.; B. M. Levy, Sec'y.

S. AND S. M.

EUREKA Council, No. 5. Meets 3d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, Tis. Ill.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

TEMPLARS.

CYRENE Commandery, No. 4. Meets 4th Monday of each month. John Zent, Com.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

A.·. AND A.·. SCOTTISH RITE.

204 Front Street.

HERMES Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 1. Stated Communications 3d Wednesday night of each month. Henry P. Woodard, 32d, G.·. M.·.; Charles M. Carroll, 14th, Sec.·.

MITHRAS Lodge of Perfection, 18th; No. 2. Meets 4th Wednesday of each month. George Mellersh, 32d, G.·. M.·.; A. E. Frankland, 32d, Sec.·.

CASIPHIA Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 16th; No. 1. Benj. K. Pullen, 32d., Tarshish.; ——, Sec.·.

CALVARY CHAPTER of Rose Croix, 18th, No. 1. Charles W. Adams, 32d, M.·. W.·.; H. T. Pomlinson, 32d, Sec.·.

PHILIPPE DUPLESSEIS Council of K—h, 30th., No. 1. Henry P. Woodard, 32d., Comm.·.; William Y. Cirode 32d, Rec.·.

CONSISTORY of WEST TENNESSEE, 32d. John Ainslie, 33d., Comm.·. in Chief; Dodge C. Trader, 32d, Keg.·.

TAILORING, SCOURING

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

DYEING, SCOURING,
—AND—
REPAIRING,

Done at short notice by

ISAAC ISAACS,
54 1-2 Jefferson Street.

All orders executed with neatness and dispatch, and entire satisfaction guaranteed when the work is done. mar3

THOS. H. HUNT. J. P. HANSON

Thos. H. Hunt & Co.,
PREMIUM
SILK AND WOOLEN DYERS
246 Second Street,
BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND COURT.

SPECIAL attention given to Ladies' Dresses and Shawls. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Dyed in a superior style.

N. B.—Not answerable for Goods left in store after six months from date of order.

WHITEMAN BROS.,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
PRINTING PAPER,
No. 59 Northeast cor. Public Square, Nashville. | No. 37 South Court Street, Memphis.

PAGE & CO.,
No. 189 Poplar Street,
KEEP ALWAYS ON HAND A COMPLETE assortment of all kinds of
FAMILY GROCERIES AND SUPPLIES.
ALL ORDERS
Promptly Filled and Delivere
In any part of the City WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

☞ Satisfaction given, or Goods will be received back again WITHOUT CHARGE.

GIVE US A CALL.

A Card.

WE will at once rebuild our warehouse, and will have it completed by the 15th of September, but by the first day of third month we will be ready to receive goods on store

The sheds will be divided into fire proof compartments by brick walls, and covered with tin. Those who have patronized us for the last two seasons, and those who may have proposed to do so the approaching one, may rest assured we will be ready for them.

We design establishing a Cotton Compress in connection with our warehouse, upon an adjacent lot, which will be ready by the 1st of October or sooner. The proximity of our establishment to the river renders the handling of cotton so convenient that we can transfer cotton for shipment by river free of drayage. The advantage of the position is equal to one drayage on all cotton sent for compressment from other warehouses, while on all cotton in our warehouse for compressment there can be two drayages saved, since it would be as easy for us to transfer it from our sheds to the Compress as to turn it out in the ordinary way for transfer by drays

jy30 J. R CHRISTIAN & CO.

J. M. GOODBAR, Late of Brainsford. | J. R. S. GILLILAND, Late with Southworth, Nance & Co.
GOODBAR & GILLILAND,
Exclusive Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS and SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
No. 201 Main St., (Webster Block),
Between Adams and Washington,
se3 MEMPHIS, TENN.

EUREKA AND PRATT'S
SOUTHERN MADE
COTTON GIN.

THE EUREKA GIN separates hulls, bolls and sticks from the Seed Cotton, and will pay for itself in one trip of 50 bales. PRATT'S GIN needs no puffing but speaks for itself, and like good wine, not forgotton by those who have tried it. Gins repair'd by a skill'd Gin wright, whose factory was burned by the Yankees while he was in the Confederate service.

Gin Bands, Gum and Leather, furnished at factory prices. Orders solicited and promptly filled. Address, Memphis, Tenn.

G. W. TRUEHEART,
Care of Farrington & Howell,
au20 Agent for Daniel Pratt

LYONS, FIES & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, ETC.,
340 Main Street, MEMPHIS, TENN.
R. LYONS, } PLANTATION SUPPLIES
J. SAMPSON. }

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

PHYSICIANS.

DR. WM. EVERETT

CAN be found at Rooms No. 5 and 6, Southern House, corner of Main and Real street, where he is prepared to treat and advise with all ladies having diseases peculiar to their sex. Age and long experience convinces him that all can be relieved, no matter how severe the case, or of how long standing; and above all others he desires those cases which have been
PRONOUNCED INCURABLE.
☞ Diseases of children will also receive especial attention.

DENTISTS.

S. HINSON,
DENTIST,
No. 233 Main Street,
CLAY BUILDING.
ap6 d&wly

Harris & Blair,
DENTISTS,
No. 217 Corner Second and Adams Sts.,
ADAMS' BLOCK.
J. C. HARRIS. C. L. BLAIR.

LAWYERS.

EDGINGTON & HAILSEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 233 Second St., Jefferson Block.
☞ Special attention given to proceedings in Bankruptcy and in Admiralty. jy14

WM. G. SWAN. G. P. FOUTE

SWAN & FOUTE,
Attorneys,
MEMPHIS.
ESPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO MATTERS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Office—DeSoto Block,
Madison Street, between Main and Second.

GEO. W. WINCHESTER, Late of Gallatin, Tenn. | ROBERT A. HATCHER, Late of Missouri.
WINCHESTER & HATCHER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW and General Collecting Agents, 227 Second Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

O. S. CAMERON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
—AND—
United States Commissioner,
Office over Commercial Bank,
Entrance No. 19 Madison St., MEMPHIS TENN.
A. WRIGHT, L. D. MCKISICK.
WRIGHT & McKISICK,
Attorneys at Law
HAVE removed their office to the Kit Williams Block, Nos. 3 and 4, up-stairs, Madison street.
my8

ALBERT PIKE & SON, Little Rock, Ark. | PIKE & ADAMS, 293 Main st., Memphis.
L. H. PIKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
—AND—
Solicitor in Chancery,
Little Rock, - - Arkansas.
Will practice in the Federal and State Courts. Collections promptly attended to.
jm15

R. L. DIXON. W. A. PERCY.
DIXON & PERCY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Greenville, Miss., will practice in the Courts of Tunica, Coahoma, Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena Counties. dec5 1y

JOHN S. KERR. J. W. WESTCOTT. JOKO. E. STAHL
Kerr, Westcott & Stahl,
Attorneys at Law,
No. 270 Second Street,
OPPOSITE COURT SQUARE.
J. W. Westcott,
United States Commissioner and Commissioner for all the States.

SELF-FASTENING
WROUGHT IRON BUCKLE TIE
FOR COTTON BALES.
CHAS. C. JOHNSEN, Sole Prop'tr,
No. 14 Union street, New Orleans.

Insert the hoop in the slot, and draw it tight around the bale.

When the lever of the press is raised the tie will fasten itself by the outward pressure of the bale.

We are sole agents and are prepared to fill orders for the above
Self-Fastening Wrought Iron Buckle Tie,
on the most favorable terms. We are having them manufactured of the most superior iron and thoroughly tested.
D. H. DAVIS & CO., Commission Merchants.
Louisville, June 22, 1867. au1

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Flux, Children's Teething, and the Great Preventive of Asiatic Cholera.
MAGUIRE'S BENNE PLANT.

THIS Extraordinary Medicine, the fame of which is spread broadcast throughout the country, is unquestionably superior to any remedy ever offered to the public for the complaints for which it is intended. We have in our possession testimonials furnished voluntarily by Col Long, late Chief Topographical Engineer Bureau of Washington, Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, Gen Pleasanton, and others of the army; Father P. J. De Smet, the celebrated Indian Missionary; also Officers of the Navy, surgeons, Hospital Stewards, Commanders of nearly every first steamer plying on the Mississippi and tributary rivers, Captains of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, Army Chaplains, and others too numerous to mention. Likewise the highest encomiums of the Press, most of which are published in our almanac, (which we shall send to any one requesting it, praising its valuable medicinal qualities in the highest terms. No other medicine has such recommendations.

Sole Proprietors, St. Louis.
Sold by Druggists and Medicine Dealers everywhere. jy28-d&w tf

Architect and Engineer.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to devote his whole attention to designing Plans and Superintending Buildings, with as much energy and attention to his patrons' interest as he did for the City's interest while City Engineer.

OFFICE—Pullman Block, Second and Madison streets. Charges reasonable.

H. McCLURE, Architect and Engineer.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust made by Charles Pfau and Adelheid Pfau recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, in book No. 33, page 56 and following, I will, on Saturday, the 30th September, 1867, in front of the Court house door of the Law Court of Memphis, Memphis, Tennessee, on Second street, between Union and Gayoso streets, between the hours of 11 o'clock a.m. and 1 o'clock p.m. of said day, proceed to sell at auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described lot or parcel of land, in the city of Memphis, and designated on the plat of said city as part of lot No. 371, to-wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of a lot on the south side of Jefferson street known as George Cromwell's, 56 feet westwardly from the intersection of Jefferson and Third streets; thence eastwardly with the south side of Jefferson street fifty-eight feet to the intersection with Third street; thence southwardly with the west side of Third street one hundred and forty-eight and a half feet to an alley; thence westwardly with the north side of said alley one hundred and fortyeight and a half feet to the west side of another alley; thence northwardly with the east side of said alley thirty-six feet to the south boundary line of said Cromwell's lot; thence eastwardly with said Cromwell's south boundary line 40½ feet to the southeast corner of said Cromwell's lot; thence northwardly with the east boundary line of said Cromwell's lot one hundred and twelve and a half feet to the beginning.

The title to said property is believed to be perfect, and the right of redemption is waived, but I convey as trustee only.

au23 td THOMAS LEECH, Trustee.

Sheriff's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of an execution to me directed from the Law Court of Memphis, in a cause wherein the said A. M. Ferguson & Co. of Memphis are plaintiffs and A. M. Ferguson is defendant, I will on SATURDAY, the 5th day of October, 1867, between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m., in front of the courthouse door in the city of Memphis, offer and sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described real estate, viz: A house and lot situate in city of Memphis, on the south side of Beal street and running back between parallel lines, and on a line parallel with Desoto street, 175 feet to an alley crossing DeSoto street; said lot begins at a point 192 feet west of said DeSoto street, and the house on the same is numbered 115. Levied on as the property of said A. M. Ferguson to satisfy the above mentioned execution in favor of said M. and A. of Memphis. P. M. WINTERS, Sheriff, etc.
By D. H. SWAN, D. S.
September 9, 1867. sol6 law3w

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—The hostile Indians of the northwest are estimated at 22,000, most of whom are under the sway of Red Cloud.

—The treasury department has commenced payment of the great cotton claims, amounting to some two millions, sometime since sanctioned by judgment of the court of claims.

—A state constable of Massachusetts attempted to seize some whisky at the military encampment in Swampscot, Thursday night, when he was placed astride a rail and ridden off the ground.

—The tobacco manufacturers of New York and other cities intend presenting a petition to the secretary of the treasury for the repeal of certain obnoxious regulations.

—In the report of the committee of the spiritualists' convention at Cleveland on "spiritual phenomena," the opinion is reached that the identity of spirit presence is very uncertain.

—At the dedication of the Antietam cemetery, Gov. Geary and his Pennsylvania friends took exceptions to the "programme," and so the former made a speech which was not included therein.

—The Maine election having turned largely on "cider" prohibition, the Massachusetts republicans have resolved not to make "temperance" an issue in their approaching election.

—The papers in the case of Fitz John Porter will be submitted to Attorney General Stanberry, and on his opinion will depend whether or not the case will be reopened.

—About 2,000 of the negro votes polled in Richmond at the election for the subscription to the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, were thrown out, from the fact that the voters had forgotten the names under which they were registered, and substituted others.

—A portion of the Wadsworth House, Buffalo, was destroyed by fire Friday morning. Several of the inmates had narrow escapes.

—Sir Frederick Bruce, British minister to the United States, died suddenly Thursday morning, at the Tremont House, Boston, of heart disease.

—The Indian commissioners have arrived at the North Platte, and a council was to have been held on Wednesday. Two hundred Indians are there.

—The cyprus grade is resumed with the advent of September, and is very active. Philadelphia sends out no less than six to seven hundred vessels.

—Banditti infest Chautauqua county, N. Y. In the forest near Sinclield there is an organized band of armed robbers who enter houses by day and night, pistol in hand.

—Advices from New Orleans state that the re-opening of the boards of registration, in Louisiana, began last Friday. The recent legislature has authorized five days for revision. None coming under the president's recent amnesty proclamation have, as yet, applied for registration.

—A telegram from Bombay announces that the fleet steamer of the Abyssinian expedition had left for India to explore the coast and find suitable places for landing. The steamers chartered by the government have sailed from England for India, where they transport troops and munitions of war to Abyssinia.

—The London *Saturday Review* comments on the remarkable fact that no sooner had the emperor of the French returned from Salzburg than he began to take measures to reassure Europe. His speeches, however, have not had the effect which was manifestly intended. The general feeling in Europe is not one of a pacific character.

—The grand, lodge of Odd Fellows on Thursday rejected the motion to admit non-qualified by members, appointed a committee to revise the German translation of the work of the order, granted a charter to a lodge of negroes, and empowered state grand bodies to reinstitute defunct lodges on the application of five members.

—The retirement of Count Wydenbruck, the Austrian minister, whose successor is named by the cable, is in pursuance of a resolve made by him immediately after the execution of Maximilian, to the effect that he would forsake his country forever. He therefore asked to be relieved, and has just disposed of his residence and household effects at auction.

—The English papers are laughing at a story in the Paris journals that the late Duke of Northumberland had an annual income of four million pounds sterling, and that his brother refused to accept payment of one hundred thousand pounds voted to him for having acted as ambassador of England at the coronation of Charles X, but had the order for the sum framed and glazed, and kept it so till his death, thereby losing both the money and the interest on it.

—A party of some twenty-six young men playing base ball, near Troy, N. Y., last Saturday afternoon, dispatched one of their number to procure a quantity of milk, and all partook of it. In a few minutes every one of them was taken suddenly and severely ill. Violent cramps, purging and vomiting ensued, and the lives of three were saved only by the most prompt and skillful medical attendance. It now transpires that croton oil was introduced into the milk by some persons among the party for a joke.

—Governor Orr, of South Carolina, has written to General Sickles, expressing decided approval of the famous order No. 10, arresting the seizure and sale of property for debts incurred before the war—the same order the General's adherence to which led to his decapitation.

—General Pope has ordered an election in Georgia, Alabama and Florida, to continue three days, commencing October 29th, on the question of holding state conventions, under the reconstruction laws, and for delegates to the conventions, in case the decisions shall be in its favor.

—The editor of the Houston *Record* has recently made a trip through the prairies of Chickasaw and Monroe counties, and reports that the yield of corn is larger than he ever recollects to have seen in the South. The cotton crop has not done so well, and is variously estimated at from one-fourth to three-fourths of a full yield.

—Max Strackosch has organized a troupe for opera concerts and oratorios, which he styles the "La Grange and Brignoli Combination," and with which he proposes visiting all the principal cities in the country. Madam La Grange and Signor Brignoli are very good leading cards, and the "Combination" will doubtless be a success.

—A New York paper states that at a party on Fifth avenue, the other evening, a beautiful young lady was complimented by a gentleman on the simplicity and good taste of her dress. "I am so glad you like it," the lady replied, "I made it all myself, and it cost just seven dollars."

—The Boston *Post* is responsible for this: At a printer's festival recently held in Lowell, Mass., the following toast was presented: "The Printer—The master of all trades—he beats the farmer with his Hoe, the carpenter with his rules, and the mason with setting up tall columns; he surpasses the lawyer and the doctor in attending to his cases, and beats the parson in the management of the 'devil.'"

—Col. E. Bucks and overseer, Mr. Lancaster, of Camp Pickens, Charlon county, Ga., had a difficulty with a negro working on the place, which resulted in shooting the negro in the thigh. Next day (Sunday) two armed negroes went to the house to demand satisfaction of Lancaster. Several shots were exchanged, and one negro was killed and the other wounded. Lancaster was badly wounded and had a horse killed. Lancaster and Mr. Nugazer left Monday for St. Mary's. An armed band of thirty negroes seized their guns, in the woods and perilous sides of the hill; now regaining his foothold for a little, then losing it again, until at length he tumbled and fell headlong down, down, into a black and yawning gulf at the base! At this, I woke in distress, and was glad enough to find it was only a dream. Now, you must make as much or as little of this as you please. I think the disturbed state of our country, along with my own indifferent health, must have occasioned it. A letter from his mother, to-day, assures me that her little Aaron is a lively, prattlesome fellow, filling his parents' hearts with joy. Your loving sister,

SARAH.

Though "only a dream," this vision of the night prefigured a sad reality, and the first incidents of the mournful history quickly witness, on the 22d memorandum of Sept. 30, 1857, records the death of President Burr—one of the "guides"—the previous week, and under date of Philadelphia, Sept. 22, 1758, is this entry in the diary:

"Arrived here yesterday, to take charge of dear Esther's children, who have been in this city since their mother's death. We shall return in a few days to Princeton. Sad as it is to see my household rent and broken, God still lives, and he has my whole heart."

Only two years after the dream, and both "guides" are gone! How faithful the rest of the dream is fulfilled is a matter of history.

A DYING WIFE TO HER HUSBAND.

We are indebted to a lady friend for the following most touching extract from a letter written, says the Savanah *News and Herald*, by a dying wife to her husband, which was found by him some months after her death, upon one of the leaves of a religious volume which she was very fond of perusing. The letter, which was literally dim with tear marks, was written long before the husband was aware that the grasp of a fatal disease had fastened itself upon the frame of his devoted wife, who died, it is stated, in the age of nineteen. It shows how fathomless is the depth of a true woman's affections:

"When this shall reach your eye, dear G——, some day when you are turning over the relics of the past, I shall have passed away forever, and the cold, white stone be keeping its lonely watch over the lips you have so often pressed, and the sod will be growing that shall hide forever from your sight the dust of one who has so often nestled close to your warm heart. For many long and sleepless nights, when all my thoughts were at rest, I have wrestled with the consciousness of approaching death, until at last it has forced itself upon my mind, and although to you and to others it might seem but the nervous imagination of a girl, yet, dear G——, is it not so? Many weary, weary hours have I passed in the endeavor to reconcile myself to this dying hour, whom I love so well, and this bright world of sunshine and beauty; and hard indeed is it to struggle on silently alone, with the sure conviction that I am about to leave all forever and ever, and go alone into the dark valley! But I know in whom I have believed, and leaning upon his arm 'I fear no evil.' Don't blame me for keeping all this even from you. How could I subject you, of all others, to such sorrow as I feel at parting, when time will soon make it apparent to you? I could have wished to live, if only to be at your side when your time shall come, and pillowing your head upon my breast, wipe the death damps from your brow, and usher your departing spirit into the Maker's presence, embalmed in woman's holiest prayer. But it is not to be so—and I submit.

"Yours is the privilege of watching through long and dreary nights for the spirit's final flight, and transferring my sinking head from your breast to the Savior's bosom! Am you shall share my last thought; the last faint pressure of the hand, and the last feeble kiss shall be yours; and even when flesh and heart shall have failed me, my eye shall rest on yours until glazed by death—and our spirits shall hold one last fond communion, until gently fading from my view—the last of earth—you shall mingle with the first bright glimmess of the unfading glories of that better world, where partings are unknown. Well do I know the pang, dear G——, where you will lay me; often have we stood by the place, and as we watched the mellow sunset as it glanced in quivering flashes through the leaves and brightened the grassy mounds around us with stripes of burnished gold, each I as thought that one of us would come alone; and whichever it might be your name would be on the stone. But you loved the spot, and I know you'll love me none the less when you see the same quiet sunlight linger and play among the grass on dear little Mary's grave. I know you will go often alone, when I am laid there, and my spirit will be with you then, and whisper among the waving branches, I am not lost, but gone before."

DONE TO THE LIFE.

A correspondent of the *Metropolitan Record* thus limns the oppressors of the South:

Already is it visible. The government at Washington *has leanforth* its hands full in managing its new subjects, and four millions of ebony, for whom the hopes and happiness of twenty-five millions of whites and the grandest structure of government on earth have been blighted and forever destroyed, is gratify a sentimentality that hell's belched forth to win the applause of the lazzaroni about the temple of knowledge, and the charlatans in political philosophy. . . . .

Yet such are the men who, when their appetites are palled by the surfeit of vindictive fulminations, are sauced with the acid brewings of the "Beast," Hunnicut, Stevens and Underwood, that they may intoxicate the self-importance of their "five minutes," and provoke them to ravish where they cannot subdue by the majesty of their ill-assumed and worse-setting airs, or the simple democratic splendor of "coach and four." Such are the men who, revelling in the fetid debauchery of the mongrel off-spring of Portugese and New England "middle passage" sailors and Congo wenches, seek to test loyalty and graduated rights and taxation by the effluvia of miscegenation! Such are the men, not one of them in any quality of genius or manhood approaches a low mediocrity, who feed upon the hard earnings of the laboring classes of the north, and seek to make a pandemonium of the south, that they may revel in the general debauchery!

* * * * * * *

Such the men who, shamelessly guilty of the violation of the entire decalouge, gamble in the fears of widows and orphans and in the lives of our innocent while ostentatiously distributing "donations" among those whom perfidy had beggared. Such the representative men of a nation which, claiming to be the great missionary of morality, fraternity and liberty, stands by with its sleeky hands tremulously grasping its greenback representatives of fifty cents on the dollar, while the most horrible crimes are daily perpetrated on a gigantic scale under the sanction of its name and by the authority of its commission!

Of Gen. Hartsuff, Sheridan's adjutant-general, the New Orleans *Times* of Saturday says: This soldier stands almost without a rival, among the federal military officers who have held command in Louisiana, in the high respect and esteem of our people. Since coming among us, he has had delicate and responsible duties to discharge as adjutant-general of the fifth military district; but while strictly enforcing all orders and regulations of his superior officers and of the government his intercourse with civilians has been characterized with such unusual and agreeable geniality and politeness as to win the hearts of all with whom he has come in contact.

—Seven hundred Spanish troops arrived at Porto Rico on the 3d inst.

A FULL COMPLIMENT.

In the absence of our senior, Gen. PIKE, we acknowledge the following full compliment, rendered to him by the distinguished editor of the Louisville *Journal*, Mr. PRENTICE, who being a competent judge, we cheerfully defer to his award. Whatever may be our own opinion of our senior, we cannot well dissent from that of a gentleman who occupies so high a position as a journalist, poet and man of genius:

STOCKBRIDGE, May 10, 1786.

Dear Brother James: Your letters always do us good, and your last was one of your best. Have you heard of the birth of Esther's second child at Newark? It was born on the 6th of February last, and its parents have named him Aaron Burr, jr., after his father, the worthy president of the college. I trust the little immortal will grow up to be a good and useful man. But, somehow, a strange presentiment of evil has hung over my mind of late, and I can hardly rid myself of the impression that the child was born to see trouble. You know I don't believe in dreams and visions; but lately I had a sad night of broken sleep, in which the future career of that boy seemed to pass before me. He first appeared as a little child, just beginning to ascend a high hill. Not long after he set out, the two guides who started with him, disappeared, one after the other. He went on alone, and as the road was open and plain, and as friends met him at every turn he got along very well. At times he took on the air and bearing of a soldier, and then of a statesman, assuming to lead and command others. As he neared the top of the hill, the way grew more steep and difficult, and his companions became alienated from him, refusing to help him or be led by him. Baffled in his designs, and angered at his ill-success, he began to lay about him with violence, leading some astray, and pulling down others at every attempt to rise.

Soon he himself began to slip and slide down the rough and perilous sides of the hill; now regaining his foothold for a little, then losing it again, until at length he tumbled and fell headlong down, down, into a black and yawning gulf at the base! At this, I woke in distress, and was glad enough to find it was only a dream. Now, you must make as much or as little of this as you please. I think the disturbed state of our country, along with my own indifferent health, must have occasioned it. A letter from his mother, to-day, assures me that her little Aaron is a lively, prattlesome fellow, filling his parents' hearts with joy. Your loving sister,

SARAH.

Though "only a dream," this vision of the night prefigured a sad reality, and the first incidents of the mournful history quickly witness, on the 22d memorandum of Sept. 30, 1857, records the death of President Burr—one of the "guides"—the previous week, and under date of Philadelphia, Sept. 22, 1758, is this entry in the diary:

"Arrived here yesterday, to take charge of dear Esther's children, who have been in this city since their mother's death. We shall return in a few days to Princeton. Sad as it is to see my household rent and broken, God still lives, and he has my whole heart."

Only two years after the dream, and both "guides" are gone! How faithful the rest of the dream is fulfilled is a matter of history.

A DYING WIFE TO HER HUSBAND.

We are indebted to a lady friend for the following most touching extract from a letter written, says the Savanah *News and Herald*, by a dying wife to her husband, which was found by him some months after her death, upon one of the leaves of a religious volume which she was very fond of perusing. The letter, which was literally dim with tear marks, was written long before the husband was aware that the grasp of a fatal disease had fastened itself upon the frame of his devoted wife, who died, it is stated, in the age of nineteen. It shows how fathomless is the depth of a true woman's affections:

"When this shall reach your eye, dear G——, some day when you are turning over the relics of the past, I shall have passed away forever, and the cold, white stone be keeping its lonely watch over the lips you have so often pressed, and the sod will be growing that shall hide forever from your sight the dust of one who has so often nestled close to your warm heart. For many long and sleepless nights, when all my thoughts were at rest, I have wrestled with the consciousness of approaching death, until at last it has forced itself upon my mind, and although to you and to others it might seem but the nervous imagination of a girl, yet, dear G——, is it not so? Many weary, weary hours have I passed in the endeavor to reconcile myself to this dying hour, whom I love so well, and this bright world of sunshine and beauty; and hard indeed is it to struggle on silently alone, with the sure conviction that I am about to leave all forever and ever, and go alone into the dark valley! But I know in whom I have believed, and leaning upon his arm 'I fear no evil.' Don't blame me for keeping all this even from you. How could I subject you, of all others, to such sorrow as I feel at parting, when time will soon make it apparent to you? I could have wished to live, if only to be at your side when your time shall come, and pillowing your head upon my breast, wipe the death damps from your brow, and usher your departing spirit into the Maker's presence, embalmed in woman's holiest prayer. But it is not to be so—and I submit.

"Yours is the privilege of watching through long and dreary nights for the spirit's final flight, and transferring my sinking head from your breast to the Savior's bosom! Am you shall share my last thought; the last faint pressure of the hand, and the last feeble kiss shall be yours; and even when flesh and heart shall have failed me, my eye shall rest on yours until glazed by death—and our spirits shall hold one last fond communion, until gently fading from my view—the last of earth—you shall mingle with the first bright glimmess of the unfading glories of that better world, where partings are unknown. Well do I know the pang, dear G——, where you will lay me; often have we stood by the place, and as we watched the mellow sunset as it glanced in quivering flashes through the leaves and brightened the grassy mounds around us with stripes of burnished gold, each I as thought that one of us would come alone; and whichever it might be your name would be on the stone. But you loved the spot, and I know you'll love me none the less when you see the same quiet sunlight linger and play among the grass on dear little Mary's grave. I know you will go often alone, when I am laid there, and my spirit will be with you then, and whisper among the waving branches, I am not lost, but gone before."

DONE TO THE LIFE.

A correspondent of the *Metropolitan Record* thus limns the oppressors of the South:

Already is it visible. The government at Washington *has leanforth* its hands full in managing its new subjects, and four millions of ebony, for whom the hopes and happiness of twenty-five millions of whites and the grandest structure of government on earth have been blighted and forever destroyed, is gratify a sentimentality that hell's belched forth to win the applause of the lazzaroni about the temple of knowledge, and the charlatans in political philosophy. . . . .

Yet such are the men who, when their appetites are palled by the surfeit of vindictive fulminations, are sauced with the acid brewings of the "Beast," Hunnicut, Stevens and Underwood, that they may intoxicate the self-importance of their "five minutes," and provoke them to ravish where they cannot subdue by the majesty of their ill-assumed and worse-setting airs, or the simple democratic splendor of "coach and four." Such are the men who, revelling in the fetid debauchery of the mongrel off-spring of Portugese and New England "middle passage" sailors and Congo wenches, seek to test loyalty and graduated rights and taxation by the effluvia of miscegenation! Such are the men, not one of them in any quality of genius or manhood approaches a low mediocrity, who feed upon the hard earnings of the laboring classes of the north, and seek to make a pandemonium of the south, that they may revel in the general debauchery!

* * * * * * *

Such the men who, shamelessly guilty of the violation of the entire decalouge, gamble in the fears of widows and orphans and in the lives of our innocent while ostentatiously distributing "donations" among those whom perfidy had beggared. Such the representative men of a nation which, claiming to be the great missionary of morality, fraternity and liberty, stands by with its sleeky hands tremulously grasping its greenback representatives of fifty cents on the dollar, while the most horrible crimes are daily perpetrated on a gigantic scale under the sanction of its name and by the authority of its commission!

—Seven hundred Spanish troops arrived at Porto Rico on the 3d inst.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Noon Dispatches.

[WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.]

NEW YORK, September 23.—A city of Mexico dispatch, dated the 7th, says the remains of Maximilian have arrived here from Queretaro, and, notwithstanding the difficulties placed in the way of Admiral Tegethoff, there is every probability that the body will be delivered to the envoy of the Austrian imperial house.

WASHINGTON, September 23.—It is understood that Gen. Mower will postpone the elections in Louisiana until the first Monday in November, owing to the yellow fever.

It is also understood that Gen. Grant agrees with the president that all the southern elections should take place on the same day, though both are of opinion that they have no control over the matter, it being left entirely to district commanders.

FLORENCE, September 22.—Garibaldi has issued a stirring address, announcing that the time has now come for the overthrow of the tyranny of the pope, and to restore Rome to Italy, and give the eternal city its ancient supremacy as the capital of Italy.

A proclamation has also been promulgated by Victor Emanuel, warning all Italians against taking part in aiding or abetting revolutionary movements against Rome, which is denounced as a crime against Italy and the nation. He concludes with a threat that the government will not fail to visit with rigorous punishment all persons found engaged in illegal hostilities against the papal authorities.

LONDON, September 22.—A dispatch from Rome states that the pope has publicly denounced the proposed sale of the church lands in Italy, and declared the decree of the Italian government to that effect null and void.

The regular session of the Pan Anglican synod commences this week at the Arch-Episcopal palace at Lambeth. It is understood that the reporters of the newspaper press will not be permitted to be present at the deliberations of the synod.

LONDON, September 22.—The *Times* of the 20th, speaking of the trials of the fifteen-inch American gun and the English rifle mountain gun, at Shoeburyness, says that experiments with the American gun have not led to any one devise on the part of English artillerists to adopt the system, but admits high of the Rodman gun as magnificent of its kind.

COPENHAGEN, September 22.—Strong doubts are entertained here, in official quarters, as to the success of the Danish cabinet in the negotiations with Prussia for the retrocession of the Danish province of Schleswig.

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TUESDAY, : : : : SEPTEMBER 24, 1867

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St. CLAIR DEARING, NEWS EDITOR.
HARRY BEEH, LOCAL EDITOR.
R. T. ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL, FINANCIAL AND RIVER EDITOR.
JOHN ANSLIE, CASHIER AND BUSINESS MANAGER.

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Rev. A. R. Winfield, Camden, Ark.

PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE CONDUCT OF THE APPEAL.

A GOVERNMENT of white men for white men; and no political miscegenation.

LOYALTY to the Union of the STATES: FIDELITY to the Constitution in its true extent and meaning: Obedience to and maintenance of all law, State and National, constitutionally enacted.

RESISTANCE to Tyranny, Usurpation and Oppression, of one man or many; and to all encroachments upon the rights of freemen or of States, or upon the just and Constitutional prerogatives of any Department of the State or National Governments.

NO ENCROACHMENTS of Military despotism, no enthroning of martial law, no suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, no slaying of citizens by Military commission, no interference with the Courts, no *lettres de cachet*, in time of peace.

STRICT SUBORDINATION of the Military to the Civil Power.

NO STANDING ARMIES of States in time of peace.

RESTORATION of disfranchised citizens to all rights and privileges of which they have been dissevized; no prosecutions or disqualifications for political opinions; for the PAST, oblivion of offences; for the PRESENT and FUTURE, UNION, PEACE, LAW and ORDER.

PERPETUAL ASSURANCE to all freemen of the African race, of all the CIVIL rights of freemen.

NO REPUDIATION, by State or Nation, of any honest and lawful debt.

NO SACRIFICE of old party differences; but a Union of all Conservative men, of all former parties, who revere the Constitution, to restore the old land-marks of the Government.

NO LEGISLATION to plunder one portion of the country for the profit of another portion.

WHAT IS RIGHT is JUST; whatever is JUST; whatever is of GOOD REPUTE, and worthy of the descendants of English freemen.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in the APPEAL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of his good faith and responsibility.

Business letters should be addressed to "THE APPEAL," Memphis.

Communications for publication must be written on one side of the page only, and with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: EDITORS OF THE APPEAL, Memphis.

We cannot, as a rule, undertake to return articles not found suitable for publication.

THE PAST TEACHING THE PRESENT AND THE FUTURE.

God forbid we should even *seem* to justify the North. It was engaged in a crusade against slavery-extension, and bent on annulling the rights of the South in the Territories. It was entirely in the wrong, and in this purpose its course was wholly indefensible. It dealt with the South, all the time, in the true spirit of over-reaching if the trade on hand. The Missouri Compromise was very sacred, when under it Oregon, Washington, Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas were to be 'gained to Freedom.' It was a thing of no value and not to be regarded when the South claimed the right to people territory lying South of the line. Then their 'consciences' stood in the way, and would by no means permit them to countenance the enormity of 'slavery extension.' Even SEWARD then supplied himself with a conscience.

The error of the Southern leaders consisted in accepting the offer of Mr. DOUGLAS at the beginning, and becoming responsible for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. It was a false step, and the wisest among them knew it, but did not *dare* oppose it. This false step led to all that followed, until, the issue shifting, they were *forced* to become the apologists and defenders of a fraud. The Lecompton Constitution was an evident fraud, most gross and palpable and monstrous. Its lineaments were as ugly as its parentage was disreputable. It could not pretend to be the work of the people of Kansas. It should, on every principle of fairness, have been submitted to that people, for its acceptance or rejection. The pro-slavery Legislature had enacted infamous laws, in violation of the first principles of fairness, justice, freedom and human rights.

Yet, to the support of this monstrous fraud, the South, with a cause beyond denial just, found itself insensibly and unintentionally committed, by the blunders and enormous folly of its leaders. Months were occupied, in the House and Senate, in defending the Lecompton abomination, the obnoxious laws remained unrepealed, and every attempt was made to force the admission of the paltry State under the Constitution; while the North struggled to effect its admission under the misbegotten Topeka brat of abolition. So unwise had been the course of Southern Statesmen for forty years, that when their country was at length brought face to face with the North for the final struggle, in which the whole civilized world was to be the judge between the parties, our leaders, instead of occupying an impregnable position, and contending upon a high vantage-ground for our rights in the common territory, with a lofty scorn of all trickery and a bold preferment of our utmost claims, found themselves forced to be the apologists and of counsel for a fraud, with the enemy occupying the higher and stronger position, the whole Northern people, aroused and angry, at their back, and their artillery sweeping all the ground we held; while our statesmen were constrained by a sad necessity to resort to all the arts of disingenuousness, of subterfuge, of sophistry and bold assertion, to make even a half defence,—subject to be told, too, as they were, that they had again and again, by their action, *admitted* the power of Congress to extend slavery from a territory, though denying it by speeches.

It was a melancholy spectacle, to see the South, on the main question so wholly in the right, thus forced off it to a side issue, and put egregiously in the wrong. It was still more sad to see some of her Senators misrepresent, evade, equivocate, and use all the worst arts of the dishonest lawyer, to make the worse appear the better reason. In listening with sorrow, shame and anger to the debate, when a good cause was being ruined by counsel, whose clients were the people of the South, and union or disunion involved in the issue, one could not but remember how, not long before, votes being of extraordinary value on this same issue, one of these smooth and ambidextrous gentlemen had urged that HARLAN, of Iowa had not been legally elected Senator, because after the joint convention of both Houses of the Legislature had met and adjourned to another day, the Senate refused, when the hour for re-assembling came, to repair to the Representative Hall in a body, but part of its members went, and the joint Convention proceeded with the election. The counsel retained by the Democratic party *then* insisted, that each House must concur, and be present in the Convention, *as a* House; and that, indeed, each ought to vote separately in its own chamber. He was right. HARLAN was ousted, for he was a Republican, and there was a Democratic majority in the Senate. But at the next session, BRIGHT and FITCH, of Indiana, presented themselves, claiming seats, elected by a pretended joint Convention, with which the Senate had positively refused to enter at all; and then the same learned and upright Senator voted that these men were entitled to their seats. So too did every other Democratic Senator. TOOMBS, of Georgia, (we love to do honour to a great man), had alone, of all the Democratic Senators, voted for HARLAN; and he alone could consistently vote for BRIGHT and FITCH. These were Democrats; and though in cases of contested elections, each member of the body trying the case, sits as and is a judge, under the same obligations to decide impartially and justly, as any other judge, yet it is well settled that the duty of each is, committing perjury if necessary, to vote for the person who belongs to his own political party, no matter how clear may be the right of the opposing claimant. What man has been simple enough, for the last twenty years, to expect a just decision against a person of the same party with a majority of the members, in Congress or in the Legislature of any State, whether the majority were Whig or Democratic?

So, on the Kansas question, all the unfair devices of the bar were resorted to to obscure the truth, to justify the fraud, to give the lie to that unerring instinct which tells an honest man when it is sought to make him party to the plots of rascality.

The South never needed or wished that her representatives should commit her to such a position, because it was wholly unnecessary. As little did her cause ever need, or she desire that they should practice in her behalf in the Senate the tricks of bastard logic, misrepresentation and juggling with words, by which success is gained before petit juries, and judges of small knowledge and slow intellect. It is by becoming addicted to this vicious and unfair habit, that lawyers become unfitted to be statesmen, and fail to be great even in their own profession. It may be generally pardoned at the bar, and the multitude even take it as a proof of "smartness." Even there, it is scorned and despised by the truly great lawyer, the LUTHER MARTIN, PETIGRU or LEGARE, and those who practice it are by these deemed pettifoggers. In a Senate it is unpardonable; and moreover, it is one of the surest signs of the degeneracy of the times and the decay of the republic.

We have alluded more particularly to the case of HARLAN, BRIGHT and FITCH, because it was the necessities of the South on the Kansas question, the importance to it of votes in the Senate upon that issue, that controlled the action of the Democratic Senators in these cases. Thus it is that as crime leads to crime and multiplies itself by the necessities it creates, so fraud spawns new frauds, and converts the fraudulent to new villainies. Nothing could be plainer than that FITCH and BRIGHT had not the shadow of a claim to seats in the Senate. If that had not been clear before, the case of HARLAN settled it. To admit them was a fraud and outrage upon Indiana, of that nature and degree of indecency which a State always resents and rarely forgives. No doubt, if the true construction of the Constitution were to govern, HARLAN was not legally elected; but as the matter had been settled by precedent, and if *any* election by a fair convention *could* be valid, he was well enough elected.

Iowa sent him back without delay, to vote in the Senate against the claim of BRIGHT and FITCH, and to see how beautifully his own case had, according to the democratic organ, 'forever settled the principles' concerning Senatorial elections. That State had until then been more conservative than most of her Northern sisters. Her Legislature had not endeavoured to nullify the fugitive-slave law and make it a crime for the owner of a slave to claim him and prove his claim under the act of Congress; and consequently she had not been reduced to the miserable necessity of either admitting, in the Senate, the pitiful baseness of her villainy, or with a brazen effrontery lying there as to her intentions. The Courts of Iowa had not in a case of which they had no jurisdiction, decided that the same law was unconstitutional. But the cases decided by the Senate, coming in aid of the Lecompton fraud, crushed out the last spark of sympathy for the South in that State and made her a willing party to the war that followed. To commit a fraud and by it win success, mankind will hold excusable: to commit it, and still to fail, is to be scorned, despised and damned.

The South *did* fail. Kansas became a State without slavery, in their despite. The desperate struggle rent the Union in twain: war ensued; and the whole North became a unit in its prosecution, no State more zealous for the subjugation of the South, or more unanimous, than Kansas, to secure whose first breath, and that only, for itself, the South had laboured so long and so unfortunately. Thus making the North unanimous, what had the blunders of our leaders effected in the South? Disgust in many States, division and dissension. If the North had not foolishly resorted to war; if South Carolina, when she seceded, had been allowed to go in peace, and learn by experience the cost and blessings of independence, the movement would have been a failure. Even *without* any new guarantees, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Tennessee, Texas and Arkansas would have refused to secede. They did so with great reluctance, most of them solely in consequence of the proclamation declaring civil war. Even that failed to carry Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri. In Georgia the issue was doubtful, and secession was carried by a lean majority. In Louisiana, the majority of votes was really against it. In Arkansas, had not war been declared, not a fifth part of its vote would have been in favor of secession. In Texas, Tennessee, North Carolina and Alabama, the vote against it would have been decisive. If the destructives of the North had really *desired* to save the Union, nothing was easier or more simple. Aided by the blunders of Southern leaders, they had the game in their own hands. By simply refraining from force, and permitting South Carolina, Florida and Mississippi to go in peace, ascertaining their proportion of the national debt, and settling fairly with them for the value of the government property within their limits, by offsetting that of their interest in the public lands, they would have left these States to repent at leisure. Bankruptcy in a few years would have taught them the impossibility of maintaining a separate nationality: the party in each, in favor of returning to the Union, would have climbed into power, and the integrity of that Union would have been restored, the North gaining all its ends, and wielding the powers of the Government in perpetuity. Hence it was that the Southern leaders, dreading this result, *desired* the resort to force, and exulted when the Proclamation startled the hesitating and reluctant States, and forced them into secession.

If the Republicans had really desired the continuance or re-construction of the Union, they would have refrained from the use of force. But they saw in war the chance of extinguishing slavery, and therefore they preferred war to peace and to the restoration of the Union.

TENNESSEE NEWS.

—The Bolivar *Bulletin* says: Rev. W. H. Thompson, for a number of years pastor of the Presbyterian church in this place, has taken charge of a similar congregation in the thriving little city of Columbus, Ky. We congratulate the people of Columbus, and assure them that the reverend gentleman spoken of will prove a valuable acquisition to them in all that goes to make a community moral and religious. The *Bulletin* thus speaks of the ravages of the army worm in Hardeman: Some portions of the county the pestiferous little devils known as the army worm are busily plying their destructive vocations. In fact, we have seen, during the week, several cotton fields that had been literally stripped of leaves, tender stems and bolls. In the western portion of the county in many instances they have shortened the cotton crop at least one-fourth—possibly one-third. However, their ravages are not general, but seem to be confined to particular localities.

—Maj. Hartmus, we are pleased to learn, is rapidly recovering from the effects of recently being struck down by the assassins of the Brownlow government. The Jackson *Whig* says: The numerous friends of Maj. T. H. Hartmus, in this county and throughout the state, will be rejoiced to hear that he is now considered out of danger. His wound is healing rapidly, and there is every indication of a speedy recovery.

—The committee sent to memorialize Gov. Brownlow relative to the militia in Madison county have returned, and in a card in the *Whig* report: The governor and general heard us patiently, and the result was an assurance from both that the state troops should be removed from Jackson without unnecessary delay.

—Corn is selling in Panola county at fifty cents per bushel.

WHAT ARE THE ISSUES?

We have seen the assertion in several of the Jacobin organs that the "rebels" now propose to secure by voting what they were unable to achieve by arms. This is given as a conclusive reason why they should be shut out from the franchise. What is it that they propose to secure by voting? The perpetuation of African slavery? No! Any intelligent person will not say so. Is it the independence of the Southern States? No! The man who would so decide would be regarded as demented. Let those who make the assertion decide and declare. But if they fear such a result, as they so flippantly declare, why does it happen that those who resorted to arms in the Southern States did not maintain their rights through the ballot box? The relative strength of parties has not materially changed by the war, except that the negro vote has been added to the Jacobins. Why did the "rebels" abandon voting and resort to fighting in the first instance? The interrogatory itself suggests the hypocrisy of those who make the assertion; and brings to mind that issues have entirely changed since the first toesin was sounded by the South. It is true that the South believed that the Constitution was materially revolutionized by the decision of the issues of 1860; and to that extent, we yet contend that the Constitution has been basely betrayed. But the practical issues of that period and of the present are not identical or even approximative. The issue, overt, was not even the abolition of slavery in the States. Mr. SEWARD, in his dispatch to the American Minister at St. James, Mr. ADAMS, expressly repudiated such an issue, and proclaimed to the European powers, that the Constitution of the United States had no jurisdiction over this domestic institution. But the Southern States believed, from the first, that this was the issue meant to be enforced. And this turned out to be the truth. For no sooner did Mr. LINCOLN find himself strong enough to venture upon such an experiment than he issued his Emancipation Proclamation, which was sustained by the whole Republican party. So the South was right in her prescience. Slavery *was* abolished and her foresight vindicated. But this issue has now been disposed of. No Southern man pretends to desire the re-establishment of slavery. It is universally dealt with in the South as settled and established. It cannot be, therefore, that the "rebels" seek to attain the same object by voting that they wished to secure by fighting: for the *status* of slavery, which was fixed by the Constitution, was what they first went to war for. They have no idea of making such a contest as this at the ballot box; regarding this issue as settled forever against them.

When, therefore, the Jacobins assert that they wish to secure the same things by voting that they endeavored to achieve by fighting, we are curious to know what they mean. There is very little difficulty in ascertaining their meaning, when we come to look at the history of their party, which, in brief, is this: They are willing to adopt any expedient or resort to any policy, "outside of the Constitution," which promises ascendency to themselves. With this view they enfranchise ignorant negroes and disfranchise white men, contrary to the powers granted them by the Constitution. It is done with the sole purpose of securing a majority for themselves. It is a trick, a fraud and a travesty upon Republican Government. It cannot be regarded otherwise, even by themselves. If "rebels" wish to vote for anything, it is to defeat a scheme fraught with so many evils, not only to themselves, but to every free citizen of the United States. If they fought for this, they fought for the Constitution and Constitutional freedom, and if they fought to win on the battle field, why may they not succeed at a more peaceful forum, where the voice of reason ought to be listened to with deference and authority? The forum of arms is not recognized by the Constitution of the United States, but the forum of free speech, free thought and a free ballot is the vital principle of Republics, without which Republicanism is but as a "sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal." If on the field of battle the "rebels" were defeated, it was because they could not rally to that forum all who coincided with them in opinion. Hundreds of thousands, who believed they were right, did not think they had appealed to the proper court. But these hundreds of thousands will stand shoulder to shoulder with them at the ballot-box, and will vindicate—not the issues of 1860, but those which have grown out of that contest—the supremacy of the Constitution and the right of white men to control the political future and fortunes of this country.

POWERS OUTSIDE OF THE CONSTITUTION—RIGHTS OF CONQUEST.

COTTHON STEVENS has declared that the Congress of the United States *repudiated* the Constitution, and acted altogether *outside of it*, in enacting the measures of reconstruction.

It follows that in doing so it was not acting as the Congress of the United States, but only as invested with the power to govern the conquered States, by the individual States that had conquered them. They are, as to these measures, a Congress of the many individual States, among which are *not* Kentucky and Maryland; while the President is the President of the whole United States. They do not need his assent to their courts; because the veto power is a power *under the Constitution*; and they cannot require him to execute it, or to have it executed by officers of the army of the United States; because he has no powers except under the Constitution, and the officers of the army are subject to his orders, and not in any way to those of Congress.

We could point out many other absurd consequences flowing from COTTHON'S theory; but for the present we forbear, in order to show that Congress can have no power to establish arbitrary government, by military despots, outside of the Constitution, or by virtue of any rights of Congress.

To prove this we shall resort to the very highest known human authority, that of England's greatest and wisest Statesman, EDMUND BURKE, whose greatness and wisdom men do not even yet fully appreciate. On such a question as this, there is no authority that can weigh anything in the scales against his opinions.

He said, in his first speech on the impeachment of WARREN HASTINGS:

"*He* have arbitrary powers! My lords, the East India company have not arbitrary power to give him; the king has no arbitrary power to give him; your lordships have not; nor the commons; nor the whole legislature. We have no arbitrary power to give him, because arbitrary power is a thing which neither any man can hold nor any man can give. No man can lawfully govern himself according to his own will, much less can one person be governed by another. We are all born in subjection, all born equally, high and low, governor and governed, in subjection to one great, immutable, pre-existing law, prior to all our devices, and prior to all our contrivances, paramount to all our ideas, and all our sensations, antecedent to our very existence, by which we are knit and connected in the eternal frame of the universe, out of which we can not stir.

This great law does not arise from our conventions or compacts; on the contrary, it gives to our conventions and compacts all the force and sanction they can have—it does not arise from our vain institutions. Every good gift is of God; all power is of God; and He who has given the power, and from whom alone it originates, will never suffer the exercise of it to be practised upon any less solid foundation than the power itself.

If then, all dominion of man over man is the effect of the divine disposition, it is bound by the eternal laws of Him that gave it, with which no human authority can dispense; neither he that exercises it, nor even those who are subject to it: and if they were mad enough to make an express compact, that should release their magistrate from his duty, and should declare their lives, liberties, and property dependent upon, not rules and laws, but his mere capricious will, that covenant would be void. The acceptor of it has not his authority increased, but he has his crime doubled. Therefore can it be imagined, if this be true, that he will suffer this great guilt of government, the greatest, the best, that was ever given by God to mankind, to be the plaything and sport of the feeble will of a man, who by a blasphemous, obscene and petulant usurpation, would place his own feeble, contemptible, ridiculous will in the place of the divine wisdom and justice?

The title of conquest makes no difference at all. No conquest can give such a right; for conquest, that is force, cannot convert its own injustice into a joint title by which it may rule others at its pleasure. By conquest, which is a mere immediate designation of the hand of God, the conqueror succeeds to all the painful duties and subordination to the power of God, which belonged to the sovereign, whom he has displaced, just as if he had come in by positive law of some descent, or some election.

To this, at least, he is strictly bound he ought to govern them, as he governs his own subjects. But every wise conqueror has gone much further than he was bound to go. It has been his ambition and his policy to reconcile the vanquished to his fortune, to show that they had gained by the change, to convert their momentary ruffling into a long benefit, and to draw from the humiliation of his enemies an accession to his own glory. This has been so constant a practice, that it is to repeat the histories of all politic conquests in all nations and in all times.

* * * *

No, my lords, this arbitrary power is not to be had by conquests. Nor can any sovereign have it by succession, for no man can succeed to fraud, rapine and violence, neither by compact, covenant or submission, for men cannot covenant themselves out of their rights and their duties; nor by any other means, can arbitrary power be conveyed to any man.

Those who give others such rights, perform acts that are void as they are given, good indeed, and valid only as testifying the subject themselves, and those who act with them, to the divine displeasure; because morally there can be no such power. Those who give, and those who receive arbitrary power are alike criminals; and there is no man but is to resist it to the best of his power, whenever it shall show its face to the world. It is a crime to bear it, when it can be rationally shaken off. Nothing but absolute impotence can justify men in not resisting it to the utmost of their ability.

Law and arbitrary power are in eternal enmity. Name me a magistrate, and I will name you property; name me power, and I will name protection. It is a contradiction in terms; it is blasphemy in religion; it is wickedness in politics, to say that any one can have arbitrary power. In every patent of office the duty is included. For what else does a magistrate exist? To suppose for power, is an absurdity in idea. Judges are guided and governed by the eternal laws of justice, which are the laws of all subject. We may bite our chains if we will, but we shall be made to know ourselves, and be taught that man is born to be governed by law; and he that will substitute *will* in the place of it, is an enemy to God.

Despotism does not in the smallest degree abrogate, alter, or lessen any duty of any relation of life, or weaken the force or obligation of any one engagement or contract whatsoever. Despotism, if it has any thing, that is at all defensible, means a mode of government, bound by no written rules, and coerced by no controlling magistracies, or well settled orders in the state. But if it has no written law, it neither does, or can, cancel the prime-val, indefeasible, unalterable law of nature, and of nations, and if no magistracies control its exertions, those exertions must derive their limitation and direction either from the equity and moderation of the ruler, or from downright revolt on the part of the subject of rebellion, divested of all its criminal qualities. The moment a sovereign removes the idea of security and protection from his subjects, and declares that he is everything, that they are nothing, when he declares that no contract he makes with them can or ought to bind him, he then declares war against them. He is no longer sovereign; they are no longer subjects.

We said, long ago, that the United States, by establishing despotism over the people of the Southern States, had released them from all obligations and duties of loyalty and allegiance whatever, preferring to substitute *force* for these republican modes of insuring obedience. And we now add, that the whole legislation of Congress in regard to reconstruction is null and void, and imposes no obligation of obedience on any human being whatever, other than the obligation under which the Roman people, when subjugated, were to obey CÆSAR, and the Carthaginians, after the death of HANNIBAL, to obey Rome. Not only is the legislation null in point of obligation, though effectual as a law of force, but is criminal; for it violates every principle of natural justice, establishes an arbitrary and irresponsible despotism, and legalizes and gives immunity to oppression, robbery and murder. The people of the Southern States are under no obligations to obey such laws. Then loyalty and allegiance are due to the Constitution; and powers exercised and laws enacted outside of the Constitution, are powers of despotism and the edicts of force. The oath to support the Constitution does not bind a man to support what is not done under, but outside of, the Constitution.

"REBEL" CONSTITUTION ADOPTED

According to the N. Y. *Tribune*, the "rebels" are having a good time in Maryland. It *naively* announces that, "the new rebel constitution for Maryland was yesterday adopted by a majority of 20,000." This is certainly a good round majority to be cast by "My Maryland." Maryland was not one of the "rebel" States, though she sent out many recruits to the Confederate armies. But the high-handed proceedings of the Rump Congress, and the despotism of Radicalism generally, has increased the number of "rebels" there, as well as in Maine, Montana, Connecticut, California and Kentucky. When the next rebellion occurs, which is now predicted by FORNEY, GREELEY and others, there is some prospect for a rebel majority, according to these high and unimpeachable *loyal* authorities. When JOHN GILPIN makes his next race, "may we be there to see." This time, it will be a peaceful race, no bloodshed; only a quiet contest at the polls. The States are coming up beautifully to the starting stand; and coming out beautifully ahead of Radicalism. Give the "rebels" a fair chance, and they will yet win the stake of Constitutional freedom. Don't crowd them too much, because they have fought on the field of battle. That was not formerly any objection to a man. Now, only give them a small slip of paper and they will roll up these 20,000 majorities all over the Union.

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

The Mayor of Nashville has issued a proclamation, in which he takes issue with Gov. BROWNLOW as to the power of appointing Judges for the ensuing Municipal election, and proposes to leave the question in issue to the decision of the Courts, after the election shall be held.

HOW A YOUNG ITALIAN AVENGED HIS MOTHER'S MURDER.

A curious case of retribution took place the other day at a country seat near Gratz, in Austria. The proprietor of this country seat, Baron Praugen, had, in 1849, been a colonel in the Austrian army and military judge at Verona. In that position he had displayed extraordinary cruelty, and had repeatedly inflicted severe corporeal punishment on prominent ladies of the Italian aristocracy. Among other instances, he caused the punishment of the *verges* to be administered to the young Countess Rovina, who had been arrested for concealing a young relative of hers, a member of the revolutionary party. The sentence was carried into execution with unheard of brutality. The countess was stripped almost naked, tied to a bench in front of the military barracks and whipped unmercifully by three Croats, in presence of a large crowd of jeering soldiers. The poor lady was almost crazy with shame and indignation at this infamous outrage, and the speedy death of her husband, an officer in the Sardinian army, brought about her death a few months after the horrible scene in front of the barracks of Verona. She left a young son two years of age. When the boy grew up and heard of the fate of his mother, he made a solemn vow to avenge her. A few weeks ago he repaired to Baron Prawgen's country seat and struck him several times in the face, in the presence of a number of witnesses, for the porpose of compelling him to challenge him. The challenge was sent, and the young Italian had the choice of weapons. He chose Turkish sabers, in the use of which he had, by long practice, acquired particular skill. When the duel took place the Italian told the Austrian who he was, attacked him furiously with the formidable saber, and hacked him almost to pieces. The authorities only heard of the horrible affair after all was over.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The friends and acquaintances of the late Dr. G. W. MCCANN are respectfully invited to pay the last sad tribute to his remains (prior to being forwarded to Davenport, Iowa,) at 2 o'clock p.m., at the residence of W. C. Morris, on Jefferson street extended.

Hacks in attendance at J. C. Holst & Co., at one-quarter to two.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Night Dispatches.

[WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.]

ST. LOUIS, September 23.—Rates of freight to Vicksburg, Natchez and New Orleans were advanced to-day. Flour, potatoes, etc., $1 20, pork $1 75, whisky $8 per barrel, corn and oats 60c per sack, hay and heavy weight freights 60c and light weights $1 per hundred. Barge rates are 10c on flour, 15c on pork, 5c per sack and $1 per barrel lower than rates per steamer. The river is still falling, with less than six feet to Cairo and less than five feet to Phillips' bar. Between these and Memphis and to Keokuk there is but three and a half feet. The Missouri is rising slightly at St. Joseph, but not sufficient to improve navigation. Weather clear and warmer.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 23.—Gen'l Rousseau has arrived. He goes in a few days with a detachment of troops to his new territory. Several American families are also going. Much attention is being paid to Alaska by enterprising merchants of San Francisco.

NEW YORK, September 23.—R. Gorton, editor of the *Day Book*, died to-day of congestion of the lungs.

The negroes of New York and Brooklyn celebrated the anniversary of the emancipation proclamation to-day with a grand parade of nigger troops and the loyal league.

The examination case of Calicutt and others, charged with having defrauded the government out of some $40,000 whisky tax, has commenced.

WASHINGTON, September 23.—The business which occupied Sir Frederick Bruce just before leaving Washington related to claims of the United States against Great Britain, growing out of Confederate depredations, and questions growing out of the fenian movement, involving the condition of prisoners in England.

The quartermaster general has published roll of honor No. 11, containing a list of soldiers of the union who are interred in national cemeteries of Chattanooga, Stone River and Knoxville.

CINCINNATI, September 23.—The fall meeting of the Buckeye Club course, opened to-day with an attendance of 10,000 persons. The first race, Buckeye stake, for three year olds mile heats, was won by Surgist's Fannie Cheatham, she taking the last two heats. Time, 1:47 1:41. First heat was won by Alexander's Newey, 1:46½. In the second race, Burnett House stake $1500, three mile heats for all ages, Revolver, Lee, Paul, Lancaster, Duke of Orleans and Extra Centre. Lee won in two straight heats. Time, 5:32 and 5:36. Lancaster was lamed in the first heat and was withdrawn in the second. Duke of Orleans was second, Revolver third and Lee fourth.

NEW ORLEANS, September 23.—According to the *Republican's* figures, the whole number of deaths from yellow fever up to Saturday morning, 21st inst., were 1214. For twenty-four hours up to Sunday morning, 69; this morning, 79; being the largest number on any two days since the commencement of the epidemic.

From the president of the Howard association we learn they have received money sufficient for their expenses thus far. They acknowledge in the dailies very liberal receipts from northern cities. Their present expenses are $2500 per day. The applicants for relief to day registered up to 6 p.m. number sixty families, in some of whom every member is sick. Cases and deaths are daily on the increase, and the necessity continues for liberal aid from the friends of humanity everywhere. The Howard association in this city is extending relief to infected districts in the interior.

LOUISVILLE, September 23.—River stationary; 27 inches in canal.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, September 23.—The annual Paris races took place over the Cory Champ course yesterday. The attendance was very large and the excitement great. The race of the day for the grand prize of Paris was won by Patrician.

FLORENCE, September 23.—Garibaldi has appeared at Orezzo, forty miles from this city.

LONDON, September 23.—Later advices from Rio state that the allied forces have made no further advance since their recent success, and are living idle before the Paraguyan fortifications at Humaita. Gen. Mitre is in command of the combined force.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, September 23.—Flour firm; family, $10 65@11. Wheat firm; at $2 35 for No. 1 red. Corn advanced to $1 08 for No. 1 mixed. Accounts from crops are very unfavorable. Corn is almost a total failure. Oats advanced to 64c. Rye firm, at $1 50. Pork, $25. Bulk meats firm: shoulders 12½@13c; sides 14½@15c; bacon, shoulders 14½@14½c; rib sides 16½@17½; clear sides 18c. Lard 13½@13¾c. Cheese firm, at 14½@15c. Butter steady, at 30@35c. Sugar firm, at 12½@15c for raw, 15@17½ for refined. Coffee firm, at 25@28c. Flax seed $2 10@2 15.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 23.—Sales to-day, 104 hhds. tobacco; lugs to medium leaf $4@$18. Superfine flour $7 50. Corn, shelled, $1 15. Oats 68@70c. Wheat $2 25@2 25. Mess pork $25. Bulk shoulders 14½c; clear sides 18½c; fancy hams 23, all packed. Lard, in tierces, 13¾. Whisky, in bond, 33@35c.

ST. LOUIS, September 23.—Tobacco active and stiff. Hemp dull, $1 80 for undressed. $2 85@$2 95 for dressed. Flour firm, but inactive and unchanged. Wheat, $2 30@$2 45 for prime to choice; White, $1 12@$1 15. Oats lower 67½@70c. Barley, firm, $1 25@$1 30. Rye, $1 15@$1 25. Provisions, dull; pork, $25; loose shoulders, 13½c; clear sides, 18½@19c; sugar cured hams, 23½. Lard, 14½@14½ for choice tierce.

NEW YORK, September 23.—Cotton dull. Sales to-day 600 bales at 24c. Flour, low grades common; other grades unchanged; superfine $7 90@9 15. Whisky quiet. Wheat scarce and advancing, $2 15 for No. 3 spring; rye firm, $1 48@1 50; corn better, $1 28@1 30 for mixed western; oats better, 96c@94c; rice dull, 9@9½. Coffee firm. Sugar steady 11½@12¾. Havana molasses firm. Pork firmer, $24.

Money rather more steady, 6@7 for call loans; sterling quiet, 9½; gold, 43. Government stocks, unchanged.

Bank Statement.—Loans, $24,784,067; increase, $633,480; circulation, $34,056,442; increase, $41,214; deposits, $18,5-6,939; decrease, $7,467,518; legal tenders, $7,709,385; decrease, $7,467,518.

Dry goods, steady and unchanged. Stocks declined 10@2½: Erie, 69@69¾; Illinois Central, 124; Tennessee 6s new, 63¾.

NEW ORLEANS, September 23.—Cotton dull; sales, 50 bales; low middling, 21½c. Tobacco, quiet and firm; supply light. Molasses, nothing doing for want of stock. Flour, quiet and unchanged. Corn, advanced 5c owing to scarcity; mixed, $1 30. Oats, scarce and higher. Pork, very dull. Bacon, quiet; shoulders, 15½c; clear sides, 19½; sugar cured hams, 25c. Lard, 14½@15½c. New York sight, ½ premium.

IN MEMORIAM.

PHILLIPS.—Died near Somerville, Fayette county, Tenn., on the 18th inst., of erysipelas, Major PETTUS PHILLIPS, in the seventy fourth year of his age.

Major Phillips was born in Mecklenburg county, Va., but was one of that sturdy band of pioneers who came to Tennessee as early as 1830, and by their individual efforts contributed in no eminent a degree to the future growth and prosperity of their adopted State. For a period of over half a century a devout and consistent member of the Baptist church, he furnished forth in his own life and character one of those bright exemplars of the true Christian gentleman, worthy alike of the emulation of a bereaved family and of the entire community in which he was so prominent a member. He was indeed one of those dear old "Fathers in Israel," whose good works do follow them, and whose absence leaves a void in our hearts and nomes never to be filled on earth. He died, as he had ever lived, with an abiding faith and confidence in the efficacy of the religion he had so long practiced—his last words as he passed quietly and peacefully to the "other shore" being, "I can see my way clear." Peace to his ashes, and tears of sincere condolence with the bereaved relatives and friends.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MASONIC NOTICE.—The officers and members of Hamilton Lodge, No. 206 are hereby notified to attend a special communication This (Tuesday) Evening, Sept 24th, 1867, at 7½ o'clock, for work in the Entered Apprentice degree.

Officers and members of sister Lodges and transient brethren in good standing are fraternally invited.

By order of P. M. STANLEY, W. M.
W. H. BUTTS, Secretary. se24 1t

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a house in Memphis under the firm name of ELBERTON L. DORR & CO., for the purpose of transacting a Strictly Cotton Buying Business.

The house will be conducted by MR. CHAS. P. SMITH, formerly connected with MESSRS. GEO. W. WRIGHT & CO.

ELBERTON L. DORR & CO.
Boston, September 2, 1867. se24 2w

REMOVAL.

THE General Southern Freight Office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has been removed from the old stand to

No. 266 Front Row, over

The well known house of Toof, Phillips & Co.

Through Bills Lading given to all Eastern cities. Rates as low and time as quick as by any other route.

G. R. BLANCHARD, General Freight Agent, Baltimore.
H. T. HECKERT, Southwestern Agent, Cincinnati.
E. D. COBB,
Agent Baltimore and Ohio R. R.
se24 Agent Baltimore and Ohio R. R.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

F. Glassick & Co.,

IMPORTERS, Manufacturers and Dealers in Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Gun Material for Gunmaker's use, Gun Implements, Sporting Apparatus, Fishing Tackle, etc. No. 250 Main street, under Odd Fellows' Hall. Memphis, Tenn. Repairing done and warranted. se24

E. P. BATES & CO.,

Cotton and Tobacco Factors,

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

Office—No. 276 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, : : TENNESSEE.

sep18 3m—se24

L. KREMER'S!

We will open on

Monday, September 23,

a Splendid assortment of Bonnets and Hats. Also, a full line of Paris Cloaks and Cloakings.

Just Received—all the new shapes of Bradley's Double Elliptic Skirts, for Ladies, Misses and Children.

Latest styles Trimming Buttons, etc., etc. L. KREMER.

se22 1w

B. F. HALLER. JOHN H. FISHER.

HALLER, FISHER & CO.,

Grocers, Cotton Factors

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

NO. 40 MADISON STREET.

DeSoto Block, MEMPHIS.

WE thank our friends for the liberal patronage heretofore extended us, and will use every exertion to merit a continuance of the same. Consignments of Cotton solicited, and sales of those who intrust us with their business.

Cash facilities for handling and seeing Cotton promptly. Orders respecting sale of Cotton strictly obeyed. All Cotton consigned to us, insured, unless otherwise ordered.

HALLER, FISHER & CO.

MR. A. SADLER, formerly of DeSoto county, Miss., will be with us and will be pleased to see his friends, or receive their orders. Also, Mr. C. C. JOHNSTON, formerly with J. H. WEST & CO., Memphis. s24 2td

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned was duly appointed and qualified as the Executor of I. M. Saint, deceased, at a former term of the County Court of Shelby county, Tennessee. All those indebted to the estate of I. M. Saint, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment, and those holding claims against said estate are notified to file the same with the undersigned within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred by the statute of limitations.

JOHN C. SAINT, Executor.
Memphis, Sept. 19,

ANNOUNCEMENT.

PLEASE announce my name as a candidate for the office of County Register for Shelby county, at the ensuing March election.
se7 1e* J. W. KING.

WE are authorized to announce AMOS H. CURLIN as a candidate for Sheriff of Shelby county at the ensuing March Election in 1868.
Memphis, July 31, 1867. aul 1e*

BOARDING.

BOARDING—
A room, furnished or unfurnished, can be had with board at No. 401 Adams street.
A few day boarders wanted. se17

BOARDING—
A few single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with good board and airy rooms at No. 398 Main. Also, day boarders wanted. Terms moderate.
se14 1m

BOARDING—
Two or three small families can have board, with comfortable rooms, near the terminus of the Poplar street railway.
For particulars apply at the
se11 LEDGER OFFICE.

BOARDING—
Families or single gentlemen can obtain board and good rooms; also day boarders can be accommodated at 284 second street, between Gayoso and Beal. se20 1f

WANTS.

WANTED—
A graduate of the university of North Carolina, who has had several years experience in teaching both girls and boys, wishes a situation as teacher, either in a school or family. Best references given. For information address P. O. box 109, Pine Bluff, Ark., or apply to Barnwell Rowell, Esq., attorney at law, southwest corner Main and Jefferson, Memphis, Tenn.
Sept. 22-2d&2w

WANTED—
A thoroughly practical Millright and Machinist of twenty years experience, desires a situation. Competent to take charge of the erection of all kind of Machinery, Engines, Flour and Saw Mills. Can furnish Drawings and Specifications. Best of reference given. Will prefer to go South. Address "MILLWRIGHT," Appeal office. se17 1w

WANTED.
A SITUATION, at a moderate salary, by an experienced BOOK-KEEPER. Address A. L., lock-box 9.

WANTED—
AGENTS—To introduce our new patent $25. It uses two threads, and makes the genuine LOCK STITCH. All other low priced machines make the CHAIN STITCH. Each agent furnished with a copy of Letters Patent. Exclusive territory given. Send for circulars. M. M. BEACH & CO.
Jy7 3m 294 Second st., Memphis, Tenn.

WANTED—THE PATENT
AURORA OIL.
We want men every where to study their own INTEREST. The right to manufacture and sell the Patent Aurora Oil in a single county will make more money to the purchaser in three months than the largest farm in your State will make in a whole year. The Aurora Oil actually costs less than one-half the price of Coal Oil, and the illuminating power of the Aurora Oil is much superior to the Coal Oil or No HOME Kerosene than a tallow candle, and is Lamp that will burn Coal Oil will burn the Aurora Oil. It does not smoke the chimney—it does not smell—it will not grease or stain the finest linen—not even white cloth. The material costs manufacture is inexhaustible. One man can make seventy-five barrels per day. No machinery required. We will pay your fare to and from the city of Memphis and bills while here, if we cannot prove all, and even more, than we have stated. A single county or small territory to a man of enterprise, and the right to a State is unsold worth.
For further information, call on or address
jy19 24 Madison street, corner Main, Memphis, Tenn.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—
A Residence, corner Mulberry and Talbot streets, with four rooms and all necessary outdoor conveniences. Apply to
se22 M. L. MEACHAM, No. 9 Union street.

FOR RENT—
Mrs. E. M. Dawson's former residence, at the head of Adams street. Apply at No. 13 Court street—up-stairs. se21 1w*

TO RENT—
Two large and splendid Halls at No. 221 Second street, in Adams Block, suitable for literary associations, balls, or dancing parties, clubs, lectures, fairs, etc. Will be rented reasonably. Inquire of M. Hill, Main street, Webster block; or Mdme. Lieco, on the premises, from 7 to 10 o'clock p.m. se21

TO RENT—
A great opening is now offered to parties who may desire to embark in the Produce Business. The large four-story brick building, No. 208 Front street, is now for rent. There is in it the second some 40 or 50 rooms in the building suitable for offices and sleeping apartments. For particulars apply to Bartlett, Gould & Blakemore, or to D. Jameson, through Post-office. se19

FOR RENT—
That large and commodious Warehouse, corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets.
Apply to E. M. APPERSON & CO.,
se6 1m 284 Front street.

FOR RENT—
TWO OFFICES, formerly occupied by the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, No. 49 Madison street. Inquire at Police office, 49 Madison street.
Memphis, June 10, 1867. jel1 tf

FOR RENT—
STORES and OFFICES in Bethell's New Building, on the corner of Main and South Court streets. Apply in the building to P. C. BETHELL, or S. P. WALKER, Jr., in rooms No. 1 and 2. my22 tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—
One 12-Horse Stationary Engine and Boiler, nearly new, for sale cheap.
se8 LUNN & MALLON, 204 Main street.

FOR SALE—
A good Second-hand BUGGY and HARNESS little used; will be sold cheap. Apply to Taylor, Gay & Rutland, 304 Front street, or
au23 tf W. S. BRUCE & CO., Monroe street.

Piano for Sale.

A FINE KNABE PIANO, 7-octave, nearly new, cost over $500 for sale at a bargain, part cash, and part time. Apply to N. E. Appeal office. au8 tf

Land For Sale.

AN undivided one-half interest in 50,000 acres of Red river bottom land, in Lafayette and Sevier counties, Arkansas.
This tract, the title to which is perfect, will be sold at a low figure, for one-third cash and the remainder at one and two years, without interest.
Also, 320 acres of magnificent Arkansas river bottom land, above all overflow, and the finest body of land in the State, in Crawford county, Arkansas.
These lands will be sold together or in parcels, for cash.
Apply to PIKE & ADAMS, Attorneys at Law,
mh8-tf 293 Main street, Memphis.

NOTICES.

Notice.

I HEREBY forewarn the public not to trade for an acceptance, dated Hot Springs, 4th September 12, 1867, at ten (10) days' sight, for one hundred and sev n dollars ($107 00), in favor of W. D. Sanger. Also, a note, same date, at sixty days, for one hundred and forty-nine dollars ($149 00), I was forced to give the same which I did under protest; there being no consideration for them.
se15 1w EDWARD PEYTON.

NOTICE.

I WILL pay no bills contracted by any one for and in account of the steamer MYRTLE without my written order.
WM. C. HARDWICK,
se21 2w Captain and Owner.

NOTICE.

AT the October term, 1867, of the County Court of Shelby county, Tenn., I will apply for letters of administration on the estate of J. M. Ferrell, deceased.
se19 1aw3w JOHN HALLUM.

Notice.

MRS. M. J. BROWN, widow of Jesse F. Brown, deceased, will apply to the County Court of Shelby county at the October term, 1867, for letters of administration on the estate of said deceased. This Sept. 4, 1867.
King & Smith, Solicitors. JOS. LOAGUE, Clerk.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of the estate of James C. Williamson are hereby notified that I have suggested the insolvency of the estate, and will file the bill against the claims within six months from date hereof; and this notice will be filed or be forever devoid in court.
se7 law1m A. H. BROWN, Adm'r.

Notice.

THE undersigned, widow and relict of Aaron Jackson, deceased, will apply to the County Court of Shelby county, Tenn., at its October term in 1867, for the appointment of commissioners to allot and set apart to her, dower in the real estate belonging to the estate of her deceased husband.
MARGARET W. JACKSON.
Hallum & Washington, Attorneys.
September 18 '67 se18 1aw3w*

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all whom it may concern that at the September term of the County Court of Shelby county, Tenn., we will make application for an extension of time in which to settle the estate of J. F. Hooker, deceased.
D. A. HARRIS,
J. F. HOOKER, Exec's.
Hallum & Washington, Attorneys.
se7 1aw3w*

Notice.

I WILL sell my lower Plantation in Tunica county, or exchange it for other good property, or lease it for the next year or for a series of years. It is one of the highest and best in the bottom, about 40 miles below Memphis.
A. WRIGHT.

MAYDWELL & ANDERSON,
MARBLE WORKS,
No. 59 Union Street,
Between Second and Third.

ALFRED T. LACEY, R. L. McGHEE.
LACEY & McGHEE,
322 Front Street, Memphis,
COTTON FACTORS,
Commission Merchants,
DEALERS IN
Groceries and Plantation Supplies.
KEEP constantly on hand a large stock of Bagging, Rope and Iron Ties, Groceries and Plantation Supplies. se13 1m

W. H. SELDEN, J. WILLIAMS, JR., R. F. VINOX,
Virginia. Memphis, Virginia.
SELDEN, WILLIAMS & CO.,
LUMBER DEALERS, 174 Madison street, on the bayou. A full assortment of Lumber, Laths and Shingles, etc., always on hand. ap12

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

Office—No. 13 Madison Street.

CITY MATTERS.

TUESDAY.....SEPTEMBER 24, 1867

Memphis and Ohio Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Mail Express	9:00 p.m.	11:00 p.m.
Express	10:15 a.m.	4:00 p.m.

SAM. R. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Express	10:50 p.m.	6:40 a.m
Mail	1:40 p.m.	6:10 p.m
Somerville Accommod'tn, except Sundays	7:45 a.m.	3:40 p.m

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express, daily	8:45 a.m.	10:0 a.m.
" Mail,	8:45 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
Freight, daily (except Sunday)	3:45 p.m.	4:40 a.m.

To commence Wednesday, Jun 19th
A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. P. OAKLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't. my24

CLOSING OF MAILS.

Until further notice the Mails will close as follows:
For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Baltimore, and all cities north and west, at 5:30 p.m.
For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, Ala., New York, Nashville, and all cities south and east, at 5:30 p.m.
For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities south, at 4 p.m.
All Stations on Mississippi and Tennessee, Southern, New Orleans and Jackson and Great Northern railroads at 5:30 p.m.
All Stations on Memphis and Louisville and branch railroads at 5 p.m.
All Stations on Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee railroads at 5 a.m.
For Little Rock, Pine Bluff and all Landings on Arkansas and White rivers, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.
Mississippi river—north, (semi-weekly), Mondays and Fridays.
R. C. GIST, Postmaster Memphis.

FIVE CENTS.

We request that our patrons will not pay the newsboys more than five cents a copy for the APPEAL. It is sold over the counter at that price, and we allow the newsboys a sufficient margin to make a handsome profit by selling the papers at five cents per copy.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE APPEAL.

Subscribers are requested to report any irregularities in the delivery of the APPEAL at the counting room. Carriers will be furnished weekly with certificates authorizing them to collect subscriptions.
ED MANSFORD,
Supt. of Circulation.

RELEASED.—Mr. P. Sullivan, who was arrested some weeks since, charged with stealing some specie from a colored man named Dudley, was before the criminal court on Saturday by writ of habeas corpus and released from custody, he having proven an "alibi."

THE SENTINEL.—Mr. James S. Gray, one of the editors and proprietors of the Augusta (Ark.) *Sentinel*, is in town looking after the interests of his paper. The *Sentinel* is a lively sheet, declaring against a convention, and well worthy of patronage. If our merchants desire the White river trade, they should advertise liberally in country papers in that section.

CONTINUED.—The case of two of the unfortunate cla s of black mackrells, known as Reuben Rose and E. Jeans, were up before Mr. Justice Moore yesterday, and for want of witnesses on the part of the state, was continued till to-day. Although young in years, they seem to be old in crime, having from time to time given the police much trouble by the commission of petty crimes.

GONE TO HIS REST.—Patrolman R. L. Mizell, of the metropolitan police force, died on Saturday after a brief illness and was buried on Sunday, his funeral being largely attended by his late comrades. He leaves a widow and three children to mourn his loss. He was ever a faithful officer, and for some time acting sergeant of the first district. We believe him to have been in every particular a worthy, honest man.

NEW MUSIC.—We return thanks for a copy of the last, as well as one of the sweetest of the musical genus, composed by the late lamented Prof. D. A. Hallum, by whose genius the collection of American songs and ballads was so greatly enriched. The piece under consideration is entitled "Tears, Idle Tears," the words by Tennyson. It may be had of Mr. F. Katzenbach, who has already sold a great number of copies.

GRAND LARCENY.—A burly negro, with rather a pleasant countenance, who calls himself Alex Hughes, was examined before Mr. Justice Walton yesterday morning on a charge of grand larceny. He borrowed some goods from a white man, and neglected to return them. The evidence was so conclusive that the justice ordered a bond of one thousand dollars bail to be given. The accused not being able to execute the bond, was sent to jail to await his trial.

SERIOUS CHARGE.—One of the sons of Ham, named Ed. Young, was arrested on Sunday, charged with shooting inside the corporation, and fined twenty-five dollars by the clerical commissioner; not having the cash to put up, he was sent to the chain gang. Shortly afterwards a warrant was sworn out before Mr. Justice Miller, charging the accused with shooting with intent to kill. Query, who has the right to the prisoner, the city or state. At last accounts he was on the chain gang.

CONCERT AT BARTLETT TO NIGHT.—A concert will be given at Bartlett, on the Memphis and Ohio railroad, to night, on which occasion there will be sent out a special train at 7 o'clock p.m., to return at the conclusion of the concert. The concert is given for the benefit of a negro who lost his sight in the Confederate services. We hope our citizens will patronize the concert liberally, for from the known reputation of some of the amateurs we can promise them good music and a pleasant time. Tickets can be had at the book stores.

HARNESS THIEF ARRESTED.—From the facts which daily come to light it is clearly demonstrated that there are negroes in the community who would steal, could they be successful in carrying it off, anything, from a chicken to a town lot. One of this most depraved class named Henry Jackson, who has on more than one occasion lodged within the city prison on charges of a like nature, was arrested by the police yesterday on a charge of stealing a set of harness from the livery stable of Mr. Blocke, on Monroe street. He will probably be taken before a magistrate to-day.

EMMONS & SON, No. 10 Jefferson street, and 333 Main street, have received Police Gazette, Harpers' Weekly, Day Book, Round Table, London News, Weekly Herald, Country Gentleman, Rural New Yorker, Scientific American, Observer, London Daily Times, Gleason's Companion, Scottish American, Police News, Courrier Des Etats Unis, German Leslie, True Flag, American Union, New York Mercury, Army and Navy Journal, London Art Journal for September, Catholic World, Old Guard, Riverside Magazine for October, London Builder for August, a new book—Under Two Flags.

OUR PAVEMENTS.—In all well regulated cities where the Nicolson or other pavements have been laid down, we believe it is customary to either scrape or sweep the same as often as twice a week, and have the sweepings removed. Our people do not yet seem to have arrived at that stage of improvement. If the dirt was cleaned up and placed in heaps, it could be easily removed by the scavenger carts to some convenient deposit, and add not only to the good appearance of our streets, but what is of far more importance, the health of the people. Let an ordinance be passed and enforced at the earliest possible moment to remedy this growing evil.

TRESPASS.—A favorite dodge of the thieving fraternity of late seems to have been to secrete themselves in storehouses, stores and other places during the afternoon or evening, and during the night admit their confederates, who would proceed to carry off whatever they could lay their hands on. The robbery of the well known clothing house of Messrs. Lyons, Fies & Co., was conducted upon this plan. In the attempted robbery of the auction house of W. B. Dessmore & Co., a notorious young villain was found in the cellar, no doubt awaiting the shades of night to carry off plunder. To show that this game is still kept up, we may state that Andrew Murrell, of the colored persuasion, was found yesterday secreted in Schwoob's restaurant, on Adams street, no doubt with evil intent. He was arrested and will have a hearing this morning on the charge of trespass.

GRACE CHURCH.—The services at this church on last Sunday were very interesting and instructive. In the forenoon the rector, Rev. B. F. Brooke, preached from the text: "And now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity." He proceeded with the two first of these cardinal virtues, placing them before his hearers in a light where they could not fail to understand and appreciate their necessity in Christian life. Passing to the last clause, "charity," from it he delivered a truly eloquent discourse, impressing upon the minds of all present the importance of exercising charity in our conduct toward our fellow man. We regret that space forbids a more extended notice. The usual services were held in the evening. We are glad to note the increasing interest manifested at this place of worship, and hope soon to see the new edifice in contemplation brought to completion.

DEATH OF TWO VALUABLE CITIZENS.

ALTHOUGH THEIR LOSS IS REGRETTED, THEIR MEMORIES WILL BE EVER REVERED.

In the common course of events, it becomes our unpleasant duty to record the death of two of our most esteemed friends and fellow-citizens, which are announced as follows:

MCCARN.—On Monday morning, September 23, 1867, about 7 o'clock, at the residence of W. J. Morris, Esq., Jefferson street extended, Dr. GEORGE W. MCCARN, late President of the Southern Life Insurance Company, of Memphis, in the fortieth year of his age.

Our valued friend was a native of the State of New York, but long a resident of the West and South. A practitioner of medicine for a number of years in Indiana and Iowa, he subsequently abandoned his profession for the business of life insurance, to which he devoted himself with great energy and remarkable success, being one of the principal originators and first President of the Southern Life Insurance Company, itself a worthy monument to his sagacity, talent and zeal. Possessing, also, in an eminent degree those sterling qualities which constitute the chief grace and symmetry of a true manhood, he will long be missed from the circle of social life and one of its crowning jewels never to be replaced, and mourned with a special and nameless sorrow by those beloved ones who knew him in the more intimate relations of life.

THOMPSON.—On Sunday evening, September 22, 1867, at the residence of W. S. Morris, Jefferson street extended, Mrs. GKO. W. THOMPSON, wife of Dr. GEORGE W. THOMPSON, of the Southern Life Insurance Company, of Memphis, in about the twenty-fifth year of his age.

Mr. Thompson was a native of Massachusetts, but had passed his early youth in Rochester, N. Y., where his parents still reside. He had been for a number of years in the South, and will be remembered by very many of our citizens as Chief Clerk and Cashier of the Military Railroads of this Department during the war, in which important trust, as in all others of a business character, he displayed an ability and fidelity only exceeded by those consistent social virtues which endeared him so intimately to all who knew and truly appreciated the manly tenderness and amiability of his character.

In rendering this brief and necessarily imperfect notice of our departed fellow-citizens, who but yesterday as it were walked among us, wearing the flush of hope and buoyed with the active duties of the hour, it is proper to add that they both fell victims to that malarial form of disease, which we may not designate with mercantile accuracy, but which is common to our climate, and known to be in its congestive manifestations so frequently fatal. They were warm friends and associates of Mr. Morris, the general agent of the Southern Life, tenderly attached to his family, dwelling under the same roof, and under the same roof sinking peacefully to rest, cherished with the sympathies, guarded with the tenderness and wept for with the truth of a wife, sister or mother. Let us not mourn for them as those without hope, but take to our own hearts the personal warning of God's nearness and power, the sad and startling coincidence of their death.

We learn that after a temporary deposit in the vault at Elmwood, the remains of Dr. McCarn will be sent to Mrs. McCarn and relatives at Davenport, Iowa, and those of Mr. Thompson to his parents, at Rochester, as soon as it is practicable to forward them through.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.—The season at the New Memphis opened last night. For some weeks it had been published that the well known Memphis favorite, Avonia Jones, would be the star of its crown-jewels never to be replaced, and mourned with a special and nameless sorrow by those beloved ones who knew him in the more intimate relations of life.

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THE COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT OF SHELBY COUNTY.—The case of Smith vs. Crenshaw occupied the attention of the court yesterday, and will continue to do so several days. From the number of witnesses and the numerous objections offered by counsel to the introduction of testimony, no opinion can be given as to the termination of the trial.

U. S. COURT.—The case of Alexander vs. Fitzpatrick was postponed on septer day on account of the illness of a juror. It may be again taken up to-day. Judge —, in chambers, heard the argument of Col. McRae, on the petition of Thompson Dever vs. The Board of M. and C. of M. and the Memphis Gayoso Gas Co. for injunction. The bill prays for an injunction sustaining the Mayor and aldermen, from subscribing stock in the Gayoso Gas company, and from aiding, by license, or privilege the latter company in the use of the streets for the purpose of their enterprise, and also to restrain the Gayoso Gas company from prosecuting their enterprise of establishing a competing gas company. Col. McRea represents the complainant Dever, and Messrs. Kerrecht & Craft, R. J. Morgan, T. W. Brown, represent the defendants. The argument will continue through several days. Court meets this morning at the usual hour.

TRANSFER OF REAL ESTATE.—Decree of county court in case of B.F. Reaves vs J.E. Reaves, vesting title in H. C. Brewer, lot No. 1, northwest corner of 200 acre tract near Shelby depot, containing 50 acres; Thos. Ryan to Mary L. Eichberg, deed $300 84, lot No. 6, in square No. 2 Fort Pickering; A. Cordes to Thos. P. Ryan, deed, $600, same property; P. Richardson to Maggie P. Gibson, deed $500, dower in estate of Geo. M. Gibson, containing 96 acres; L. B. Merrill to J. C. Saint, power of attorney, to sell land in event the consideration money should not be paid, $750, lot on Elliott street, 25 by 200 feet.

RECEIPTS OF MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE FAST FREIGHT LINE FOR MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1867.—Stanley, King & Smith 9 bales cotton, W M Anderson 7 sks potatoes, Toof, Phillips & Crosle 5 bales cotton, A Kohlby & Co 14 bxs rags, Shaw, Bell & Co 3 bbls and 5 kgs mdse, W Harris 1 bbls fruit 1 pair buggy springs, J McGilbert 1 ox, Jones Bros 2 bales cotton, Sherman, Taylor & Co 2 coops chickens, — sks potatoes, Cobbs, Haines & Co 1 coop chickens, E P Bates 6 cvr 5 pkgs dried fruit, Buckley & Ayres 2 bxs boots, Edmonds & Todd 2 bxs bacon, Loeb & Co 5 bxs and 4 bales mdse, Avery & Eggars 6 bbls y powder, L Harmstad & Co 2 bxs mdse, N & J Hoffheimer 1 bale m, E & T L Dickinson 1 roll carpet 1 bx umbrellas, Heflin & Hobgood 14 bxs shoes, S Mayer 1 bx mdse, Dickens & Shobrd 50 bxs hats, P Clayton 7 oxs shoes, J M Gaus 1 bx dry goods, C C Carest & Co 2 bxs shoes, J 12 pkgs hardware, Howell, Wood & Co 2 bxs mdse, W B Knight 1 bx dry goods, J D Williams 3 bxs hats etc, Russell & Co 1 bale and 1 bx, Bradford, Sharp & S 3 bxs dry goods, Feldman & Rosenfield 2 bxs dry goods, Sowells & Bryant 2 bxs and 2 trunks, A Seessel & Son 1 bx mdse, Walker Bros 1 bx shoes, Mack Bros 1 bx mdse, H Waggener 3 bxs dry goods, Sewart & G & Co 3 bales dry goods, W H Pierce & Bro 2 pkgs hardware, A G Futher 1 car mdse, Simpson & Co, 7 casks bacon 3 bbls lard, Johnson & W 4 bbls whisky.

DR. JONES ON THE "PRE-ADAMITE."—No lecture has yet been announced better calculated to enlist public interest than the one for to-night at the Tabernacle at seven and a half o'clock. If, as would appear from the word "Pre-Adamite," in the announcement of a lecture upon the "*Pre-Adamite* history of the earth," we are to be told about *inhabitants* of the earth prior to Adam's creation, then we want to hear it. We often hear of substances which are supposed to be older than the generally agreed age of the earth, but when it comes to *inhabitants*, that is another and newer and bigger thing. The public are cordially invited to hear Dr. Jones in vindication of his views upon these deeply interesting themes.

OFFICIAL List of premiums of the first preliminary distribution series of the Mississippi Agricultural, Educational and Manufacturing Aid society, has been received by Clyde and Passmore, and can be seen at 260 Second street. Two numbers ordered by these gentlemen have drawn prizes, to-wit: $3620, and $3635.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Election of Officers, etc.

The annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held at their chambers, Odd Fellows building, yesterday. About one o'clock the president, T. A. Nelson Esq., called the board to order, when the minutes of the preceding meetings were read and ordered to stand as recorded. The president stated that the yearly report was not quite done, but would be ready in a few days. The retiring officers submitted a report recommending that the dues of individual members for the ensuing year be $15 and firms $25, and the salary of the secretary be fixed at $2000—adopted. On motion, a committee of three was appointed to examine into and report upon the accounts of the secretary and treasurer for the past year. Messrs. Gates, Webb and Schoolfield were appointed such committee. The president regretted that so little interest was taken in our chamber by the business men of the city, and was sorry to see so slim an attendance on this occasion. On motion the meeting adjourned. The election of officers did not seem to excite much interest—not a very large number of votes being cast. The following gentlemen were elected:

President—T. A. Nelson.

Vice Presidents—A. T. Lacey, S. M. Gates, W. H. Cherry, Leroy Joy, John Cubbins.

Committee of Appeals—J. C. Neely, Nap'n Hill, Tom Gale, M. L. Meacham, Jno. Steele, G. Winchester, T. R. Farnsworth.

Treasurer—Charles H. Dorion, Jr.

It now remains for the officers elect to elect a Secretary. It is to be hoped that some enterprising young man of good business qualifications may be found willing to take the position, who by his industry and energy will infuse new life into this most important body, where apathy and slothfulness as far as business matters are concerned have seemed to reign triumphant for the past few months. Our business men should make up, and by concerted action, secure a trade which otherwise may pass by their doors to St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati.

ALL THE NOVELTIES.—As the fall and winter season fast approaches, our most fashionable ladies are seeking the most stylish shapes of millinery and trimmings, the fair modeste, Mrs. Wilkins, at 353, Main street, has one of the best stocks of goods in her line on exhibition in market. They have been selected with great care, and are well worthy the inspection of fashionable purchasers.

Irish Linen Towels and Table Cloths at Mack Bros. & Bohm. se24 3t

Blankets and Flannels, beautiful line just received by Menken Brothers. se22 2t

Dry Goods Cheap.—Merchants are invited to examine a full line of Domestics, Linseys, Kentucky Jeans, and general Dry Goods, bought during the recent decline, by Menken Brothers. se22-7t

Bleached and Brown Domestics at Mack Bros & Bohm. se24 3t

Dry Goods Cheap.—Merchants are invited to examine a full line of Domestics, Linseys, Kentucky Jeans, and general Dry Goods, bought during the recent decline, by Menken Brothers. se22-7t

Blankets and Flannels, beautiful line, just received by Menken Brothers. se22 2t

Dry Goods Cheap.—Merchants are invited to examine a full line of Domestics, Linseys, Kentucky Jeans, and general Dry Goods, bought during the recent decline, by Menken Brothers. se22-7t

Dress Goods, Dress Goods, Dress Goods, just received at Mack Bros. & Bohm. se24 3t

Removal.—Having removed to our old stand, No. 215 Main street, corner of Adams, we are now prepared to offer great inducements. We are receiving daily fresh and seasonable goods. Call and see.
se21 tf M. STRAUS & CO., Corner Main and Adams.

Ladies, at the "Straw Hat and Bonnet Bleachery" you can have your Felt and Straw Hats and Bonnets dyed the new Brown. This color does not fade or soil.
Wm. GOODYEAR,
se21 tf 278 Main street.

Hesperian Pills, the "sure cure for ague," heals all other remedies. Hesperian Pills strengthen and invigorate the system; they thoroughly eradicate the disease, and never fail to effect a cure. Price only $1 at the drug store. Wm. DeEach & Co., proprietors, St. Louis, Mo.

A full line of Dress Trimmings just received at Mack Bros. & Bohm. se24 3t

ATTENTION DISTILLERS.—New Stills built to order and Second Hand Stills for sale at Hollenberg & Gertel's, Coppersmiths and Sheet iron Workers, No. 316 Second street. Steamboat work promptly attended to. jy5 dawtf

September 12, 1867.

MERCHANT TAILORING.—*Murray & Ridgely, 31 Madison Street*—Extending their thanks to their customers for the liberal patronage already bestowed on them, would call their attention to the most choice selection of Fall and Winter Goods, just received, which for style and quality cannot be surpassed in this or any other city. sep13-10t

WE SELL TO MERCHANTS ONLY!
SHEPHERD, WATKINS & CO.,
DRY GOODS JOBBERS
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 329 Main Street,
Up-Stairs—Over Terry & Mitchell's Wholesale Shoe House,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
Agents for Heavy Cottons, Woolens, Cotton Yarns, etc., etc. se21 1m

M. C. PEARCE, J. R. MCLELLAN. T. C. PARK, L. R. SUGGS.
PEARCE, PARK & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
No. 204 Front Row,
(Between Washington and Adams Streets,)
MEMPHIS, TENN.

KEEP constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Groceries, Bagging, Rope, and Plantation Supplies. Liberal advances made on Cotton for shipment or otherwise. se17 3m

WM. C. RUTLAND, W. H. GAY, Of Desoto Co., Miss. Late of Memphis.
TAYLOR, GAY & RUTLAND,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Grocers, Cotton Factors
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 304 Front Street,
Mosley & Hunt's Block, MEMPHIS, TENN.
Ed. J. Taylor, Of Desoto Co., Miss.
Special attention to the Sale and Storage of COTTON, and other Produce. Prompt Returns and Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

Notice to Country Merchants
AND OTHER
WHOLESALE BUYERS
OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING.

I WOULD call your SPECIAL attention to the fact, that in addition to my retail stock of Clothing, I have JUST RECEIVED A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK, carefully selected EXPRESSLY FOR THE JOBBING TRADE, which will be found well adapted to the WANTS of the country, and which I will sell upon VERY FAVORABLE TERMS. ALL BUYERS respectfully solicited an examination of my stock by merchants and others visiting the city.
J. D. WILLIAMS,
No. 357 Main Street,
Memphis, Tenn.
se20 1m

FASHIONABLE DANCING ACADEMY
AND GYMNASTICS.

MME. LEISE would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Memphis that her Classes will be open at her new and splendid Hall, at No. 221 Second street, in the Adams block, one or the most private and pleasant locations in the city. Mme. L. has two large Halls suited to all the wants of her pupils. All her Classes will be strictly private. Pupils admitted on the days of tuition. All the new and most fashionable dances taught in a few lessons. Gentlemens' classes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 10 o'clock a.m.; Masters and Misses Tuesdays and Saturdays at half-past 2 p.m. Gentlemens' classes Thursdays at 10 o'clock a.m. Misses classes can be arranged. The Madame will also give instructions in the Lee Academy, the Rhese's School in South Memphis, as she may desire. The Madame will also give Gymnastic and Physical Culture, which imparts so much grace and beauty to the figure. This training gives there is no ext a charge made for this branch. Terms—to suit the time—per term of twenty-four lessons, $15.

Parents and guardians are invited to visit School during the hours of tuition, before placing their children elsewhere. Good music provided, and soirees given twice per month.
se21

MISCELLANEOUS.

Memphis and White River United States Mail Line.

THE STEAMERS "COMMERCIAL" and "ROWENA" will form a SEMI-WEEKLY LINE between Memphis and White River.

The splendid Passenger Steamer
COMMERCIAL, - Wm. J. Ashford, Master,
Leaves Memphis every Tuesday at 5 o'clock p.m.
" Augusta every Friday at 10 o'clock a.m.
" Searcy every Friday at 4 o'clock p.m.
" West Point every Friday at 6 o'clock p.m.
" Des Arc every Saturday at 6 o'clock a.m.
" Duvall's Bluff, every Saturday at 12 o'clock m.

The elegant Passenger Steamer
ROWENA, - - John B. Davis, Master,
Leaves Memphis every Saturday at 5 o'clock p.m.
" West Point every Monday at 5 o'clock p.m.
" Jacksonport every Tuesday at 10 o'clock a.m.
" Augusta every Tuesday at 6 o'clock p.m.
" Des Arc every Wednesday at 6 o'clock a.m.
" Duvall's Bluff every Wednesday at 12 o'clock m.

These boats have been thoroughly repaired and refitted expressly for the trade, and, having the Mail Contract for Four Years, passengers and shippers can rely upon their remaining in the trade permanently, and are the only boats having a connection with the Railroad at Duvall's Bluff for Little Rock and Hot Springs. These are the only boats authorized to sell Through Tickets via Railroad from Duvall's Bluff to Little Rock, Hot Springs, Washington, Arkad-lphia, Rockport, Camden, Princeton, Tulip and Fort Smith. Time through to Little Rock 43 hours. Fifty pounds baggage allowed by Stage Company for each passenger.

Passengers for Northeastern Texas and Southern Arkansas will find this the most reliable route. Time and money saved by buying Through Tickets.

A good light draft steamer will be run in connection with these packets from Augusta to Pocahontas on Black river.

Tickets sold for all of above Points on board boats, or by
LEVY & MILLER, Agents,
JOHN R. DAVIS, Sup't. 262 Front street.
Memphis and White River U. S. Mail Line. au2 tf

Notice to Tax Payers.

THE TAX BOOKS for the year 1867 are now ready, and I shall immediately proceed to collect according to law. All tax payers who have PERSONAL PROPERTY must come up at once, or they will find their taxes in the hands of Constables who are authorized to distrain a sufficiency to pay all taxes.
PHILIP GARVIN,
Tax Collector Shelby county, 1867.
Office—Northwest Corner Jefferson and Third Streets.
se12

R. G. MATTHEWS, Late of Lewis, Matthews & Co. Capt. J. C. ALEXANDER, Late of Friar's Point, Miss.

MATTHEWS & ALEXANDER
Manufacturers' Agents for the Sale of
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
MACHINERY, SEEDS,
—AND—
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 272 Second Street,
AYRES BUILDING, Opposite Court Square
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Have for Sale,
25 Milburne's Celebrated Iron-Axle Wagons—over 300 sold from Memphis; all warranted for twelve months, and only $12 50 damages claimed for breakage.
50 Carver Gins, from 40 to 80 saws, wood and iron frames.
25 Todd's Improved Bullock Cotton Presses, double-geared and to work by crank. Two men can make 500 pound bale.
10 Todd's Improved Horse Powers, for running Gins and Grist Mills—the finest power in use.
James Todd Stationary Engines, of all sizes, from 20 to 60 horse power.
Todd's Planing Mills and Wood-Working Machinery, of all kinds, furnished at short notice.
Portable Steam Engines, of all sizes, from 10 to 30-horse power.
Stationary Engines, of all sizes, from 20 to 80-horse power.
Single and Double Saw Mills—Todd's and other makes.
Gin Segments, for 10 and 12 feet wheels, complete, ready to put up.
Railroad and Lever Horse Powers, 2, 4 and 8-horse power.
2 Tons of IRON TIES (low to the trade).
100 Dogem Cedar Buckets, iron and brass bound, assorted, (low to the trade).
10 Nests Cedar Tubs,

UNDERTAKERS.

J. C. HOLST & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS

At the Old Stand,

NO. 320 MAIN STREET

au14 MEMPHIS, TENN.

J. FLAHERTY

C. D. FLAHERTY, WITH F. WESCHE

FLAHERTY & WESCHE,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

FURNITURE.

MANUFACTURE all kinds of Furniture for the trade at their Factory on VANCE STREET. Keep on hand a large assortment of Furniture, and at reasonable rates. Also,

General Undertakers and Dealers in Metallic and Wooden Coffins.

☞ Prompt attention paid to Undertaking at all times.

No. 37 Union Street, Memphis, Tenn.

OWEN SMITH,

UNDERTAKER,

—DEALER IN—

METALLIC CASES AND CASKETS,

And Manufactures of WOODEN and ROSEWOOD COFFINS, of all kinds,

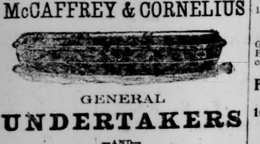
No. 368 Second St., N.E. cor. Gayoso St.

☞ All Orders for Undertaking promptly attended to.

☞ No. 1 Carriages always on hand to let for family use.

J. B. MCCAFFREY. W. R. CORNELIUS.

McCAFFREY & CORNELIUS



GENERAL

UNDERTAKERS

—AND—

EMBALMERS OF THE DEAD,

No. 317 Second Street,

Near Monroe.

Memphis, - - Tennessee.

METALIC Cases and Caskets and Wooden Coffins constantly on hand. my24

CONFECTIONERIES.

SPECHT'S CONFECTIONARY

REOPENED!

Confectionary in Every Variety,

And all of the best quality, constantly on hand and for sale at prices to suit the times.

A LARGE LOT OF TOYS.

WINES AND CHAMPAGNES

Of superior vintage.

WEDDINGS AND PARTIES

Supplied with every requisite, on short notice, as heretofore. mh17 tf

TOBACCO AND CIGARS

THURMOND, FOSTER & CO.,

TOBACCO FACTORS

AND GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Under Greenlaw Opera House,

345 Second street.

my26

R. O. BRADLEY

Dealer in all kinds of

Buggies, Wagons, Harness, Etc.

377 (Jackson Block) Main Street.

d&w

ALEX. MURRAY. S. R. RIDGELY.

MURRAY & RIDGLEY,

MERCHANT TAILORS

NO. 31 MADISON STREET,

Merchant Tailoring Goods.

WE make every garment ourselves, and will guarantee satisfaction in all cases.

SAMUEL MOSBY. CHARLES H. DORION, JR

MOSBY & DORION,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office—No. 15 Mosby & Hunt's Building, Up-stairs,

No. 304 Front St. Memphis, Tenn.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton for sale or shipment, Receiving and Forwarding Merchandise solicited. Orders accompanying consignments carefully and promptly executed. Bagging, Rope and Supplies furnished at lowest market rates. Cotton in store and by river insured, unless otherwise ordered. au6d3m wsm

Dissolution of Copartnership

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the style of Herbert Bell & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to use the name of firm in settling up business of same.

HERBERT BELL.

WM. F. ANDERSON.

MEMPHIS, August 31, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Copartne ship for the purpose of carrying on a General Commission and Forwarding business, and the sale of Country produce, and hope by close attention to business and the interest of our customers, to retain the confidence of those who favor us with their patronage.

F. ATTWOOD,

WM. F. ANDERSON,

MEMPHIS, September 1, 1867.

F. J. ATTWOOD, Late of Elliott & Co. W. F. ANDERSON, Late of Herbert Bell & Co.

ATTWOOD & ANDERSON,

General Commission

AND

Forwarding Merchants,

And dealers in Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran, Flour, Bacon, Lard, Whisky, etc.

No. 2 Promenade, foot of Jefferson Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

I TAKE this opportunity of calling the attention of my friends to the above firm of Attwood & Anderson, and desire a continuance of the kind support and patronage extended to the late firm of Herbert Bell & Co.

se8 1m HERBERT BELL.

Sheriff's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of six executions to me directed, by S. A. Moore, Justice of the Peace in and for Shelby county, Tenn., in favor of Thos. Barret and against the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Memphis, and also, by virtue of one other execution to me directed by R. B. Miller, Justice of the Peace in and for Shelby county, Tenn., in favor of Thos. Barret and against the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Memphis, and further, by virtue of two other executions to me, directed by S. A. Moore, Justice of the Peace in and for Shelby county, Tenn., in favor of Benjamin Coleman and against the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Memphis, I will on

Friday, the 27th day of Sept., 1867,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m., in front of the Courthouse door, in the City of Memphis, offer and sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described personal property, viz: 5800 Shares of Stock of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad Company, levied on as the property of the defendants—the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Memphis. The above property, or so much thereof is levied on and will be sold, as will be sufficient to satisfy the above mentioned executions.

P. M. WINTERS, Sheriff, &c.

BY JAMES H. SWAN, D. S.

September 13, 1867. se17 1d

Attachment Suit.

Law Court of Memphis.

CLARK'S OFFICE, Sept. 11, 1867.

Zim Aldrich & Co., Plaintiffs, vs. Quinn & Bilbow, Defendants.

AFFIDAVIT for attachment having been made in this case in pursuance of section 65 of the Code of Tennessee, and attachment having been issued and returned by the proper officer "levied, etc," on the property of the defendants, Quinn & Bilbow:

It is therefore ordered, That said defendants appear at the Courthouse, in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the second Monday in October next, and defend this suit, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them, and the case set for hearing "ex parte;" and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four consecutive weeks in the Daily Appeal.

A copy: JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk.

JNO. W. GRAHAM, D. C. se13 law4w

LOTTERIES.

GRAND DISTRIBUTION

2,350 PREMIUMS,

AMOUNTING TO

$253,950 IN 9000 CERTIFICATES

IN

THREE PRELIMINARY DRAWINGS

AND

ONE GRAND SCHEME.

Mississippi Agricultural, Educational and Manufacturing Aid Society at Vicksburg, Miss.

Chartered by an Act of the Legislature of Mississippi, passed February 16, 1867.

THE following receipt from the State Treasurer exhibits the fact that the Society has paid into the State Treasury the sum of Five Thousand Dollars for the benefit of the State University.

COPY OF RECEIPT.

No. 127—State of Mississippi Five Thousand Dollars, State Treasury, Jackson:

Received of W. D. Lyles, President, etc., per C. B. White, the sum of Five Thousand Dollars in full of Auditor's receipt warrant No. 127, dated July 18, A. D. 1867, in his favor, on account of University of Mississippi, under 8th section of Act of February 16, 1867, entitled an Act incorporating the Mississippi Agricultural, Educational and Manufacturing Aid Society.

Given under my hand and seal of office this 18th of July, A.D. 1867.

JOHN R. ECHOLS, State Treasurer.

In the Three Preliminary Distributions and Grand Scheme, there will be distributed 2350 Premiums, amounting to $253,950 in 9000 certificates.

PREMIUMS FROM $50 TO $30,000.

1st Preliminary Distribution, Sept. 18, '67.

1	Premium of	$4,000	$ 4,000
1	"	2,000	2,000
1	"	1,000	1,000
2	"	500	1,000
5	"	100	500
10	"	50	500
880	"	30	11 400
400	Premiums amounting to		$20,400

2d Preliminary Distribution, Oct. 16, '67.

1	Premium of	$6,000	$ 6,000
1	"	3,000	3,000
1	"	1,500	1,500
2	"	750	1,500
5	"	150	750
10	"	75	750
430	"	45	19,3 6
450	Premiums amounting to		$34,850

3d Preliminary Distribution, Nov. 18, '67.

1	Premium of	$8,000	$ 8,000
1	"	4,000	4,000
1	"	2,000	2,000
2	"	1,000	2,000
5	"	200	1,000
10	"	101	1,060
480	"	60	28,800
500	Premiums amounting to		$46,800

GRAND SCHEME, DEC. 11, '67.

1	Premium of	$30,000	$30,000
1	"	15,000	15,000
1	"	10,000	10,000
1	"	5,000	4,000
1	"	2,000	2,0 0
5	"	1,000	10,000
15	"	500	7,5 0
65	"	250	6,500
100	"	100	10,000
345	"	70	58,150
1000	Premiums amounting to		$153,900

Whole Certificates, $52; First Instalment, $13. Halves, $26; First Instalment, $6 50. Quarters, $13; First instalment, $3 25.

Take notice that certificates are to be paid for in instalments of twenty-five per cent. of the whole sum for the First, Second and Third Preliminary Distributions and Grand Scheme.

The whole amount may be paid at once, if preferred. By this plan it will be seen that the savings of a fraction over ten cents per day, during the month, will purchase a Quarter Certificate, and keep the same renewed throughout the whole series, if not drawn out in first, second or third preliminaries.

Premiums Paid Without Deduction.

☞ Certificates may be purchased from or ordered through any of the Society's Agents, or ordered direct from this office.

All orders and communications by mail or express will receive prompt attention.

Certificates may be ordered through the Company's Agents, LYDE & PASSMORE, 260 Second street, East Court Square, Memphis, Tenn.

W. D. LYLES, President.

ALBERT SANDEL, Secretary. au25 1dell

NO GIFT ENTERPRISE

Or any other Swindle!

MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY STATE AND HAVANA LOTTERIES.

ONLY LEGAL LOTTERIES IN U. S.

THEY are drawn under State Charters; have been drawn for over FORTY YEARS. Bonds must be had and are deposited with U. S. Collector as Security.

The prizes are drawn in public by two sworn Commissioners appointed by the State.

Must be drawn if tickets are sold or not.

PRIZES ALL CASH.

There are two State Drawings each day, and two Havana Drawings each month.

Drawings can be seen two hours after purchase of tickets.

One-half the Tickets are Prizes.

Prizes paid on day of purchase.

Tickets $1 to $20, according to Scheme.

Prizes $1 to $100,000, according to Scheme.

Principal Agent, GEO. W. VAN WOUART, No. 10 Jefferson street.

SECOND DRAWING

—OF THE—

Southern Asylum

LAND COMPANY,

TO TAKE PLACE AT

HERNANDO, MISS.,

AUGUST, 1867.

THE First Drawing, which took place at Hernando, Miss., on the 8th inst., was attended with unusual success. When it is remembered that but a few weeks elapsed from the inception of the enterprise to that event. $17,000 worth of tickets have been sold, a like amount of property was drawn for, under the supervision of gentlemen selected by the ticket holders present. The utmost harmony, and good feeling pervaded those present, and, as will seen from the subjoined certificate of the Managers, the affair was conducted to a close in a most gratifying and satisfactory manner:

HERNANDO, MISS., June 15, 1867.

We hereby certify that the above report of the First Drawing of the Southern Asylum is correct, and that the proceedings were characterized by a spirit of fairness and justness unsurpassed by any Drawing of which we have any knowledge. The Managers of the Company placed the tickets in the wheels under our sole management and control

Signed: R. B. MORGAN
ROBERT TEMPLE,
V. A. MERRIWETHER,
W. W. CAMPTON,
M. MAGEVENY,
JOHN AINSLIE,
Committee.

J. M. HALL, Clerk.

The Prizes drawn on this occasion numbered Forty-seven, and comprised lots in the vicinity of Memphis, Tenn., Lynch, Miss., and Hernando, Miss., deeds to which have been made to the lucky ticket-holders. For this, the Second Drawing, however, we are able to offer our patrons still more attractive inducements to fill out the numbers in the wheels. From a lengthy list of property, much of which has already been advertised to the public, we select the following:

OUR LIST OF PRIZES.

The First and Capital Prize.

Col. M. C. Galloway's valuable residence, corner of Court and Third streets, Memphis, one block only from the center of the city, and in the vicinity of all the Federal, State and County offices. Lot 375 feet front by 835 deep. Valued at $20,000.

Second Prize.

A cottage residence on ten rooms, with lot 80x100, in the city of Chicago, Ill., only three-quarters of a mile from the heart of the city, and within one of the street railroad intersecting every part of the city. Valued at $8000.

Third Prize.

One residence lot adjoining above property, 25x100 feet; very available for residence and desirably located. Valued at $800.

Fourth Prize.

One residence lot adjoining above property, 25x100 feet. Valued at $800.

Fifth Prize.

One residence lot adjoining above, also 25x100 feet. Valued at $800.

Sixth Prize.

A most valuable manufacturing site with a perpetual fall of 37 feet of water, situated in Winston county, Alabama, with 150 acres of land. Valued at $10,000.

Seventh Prize.

The Franklin Female Institute, at Holly Springs, Miss.; a handsome and well constructed school building, most eligibly located. This is very desirable property. Valued at $8000.

Eighth Prize!

Lot No. 5, in Hays' sub-division, Memphis, size 102x182 feet. A beautiful building lot. Valued at $2000.

Ninth Prize:

73½ acres of woodland near Raleigh, Shelby county, Tennessee, distant from Memphis nine miles. This is very desirable, and an excellent prize. Valued at $2000.

Tenth Prize:

Cottage Residence, 5 rooms; lot 120x170 feet on Boriand avenue, near Memphis and Charleston railroad, near corporation line. Valued at $4000.

Tickets $5 each. May be had of, or ordered through, any of the Company's agents, at the Central Agency, Memphis, Tenn., or of Col. James Strain, Hernando, Miss.

Stockholders, Directors and Officers of the Company are prohibited from purchasing or holding tickets in any of the drawings. The prizes are drawn in public by two sworn Commissioners appointed by the State.

Must be drawn if tickets are sold or not.

Exchange for sale on principal cities of United States and on all principal cities of Europe.

1 an21

Fort Pickering, Memphis and Shelby County Lands,

at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

feb30 tf G. G. CAMPBELL & CO., Successors to Bond & Campbell.

THE DeSOTO BANK

OF MEMPHIS,

NO. 20 MADISON STREET.

JAMES ELDER, - - - President.

W. H. WOOD, - - - Vice-President.

T. B. FARNSWORTH, - - - - Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF TENNESSEE, MEMPHIS.

J. W. PAGE, Jr., : : : : President.

H. E. GARTH, : : : : : : Cashier.

BANK BUILDING,

Corner Madison and Main Streets.

DOES A GENERAL

DEPOSIT AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS;

—DEALS IN—

Coin, Uncurrent Money and Government Securities.

Collections from all points Solicited.

ap10 tf

THE MERCHANTS'

NATIONAL BANK OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL Agent of the United States. Capital paid in, $500,000. Authorized Capital, $1,000,000.

Collections made in the city, and all accessible points in the South, and punctually remitted on the day of payment, at current rates of Eastern Exchange.

W. H. CHERRY, : : President.
A. T. LACEY, : Vice-President.
J. J. FREEMAN, : : : Cashier.

DIRECTORS.—Amos Woodruff, W. A. Goodwyn, Capt. C. B. Church, H. A. Partee, R. Hough, M. E. Cochran, A. J. White, H. T. Tomlinson, John A. Tabor, Jas. E. Merriman, Thos. R. Smith, A. T. Lacey, W. H. Cherry. my22 tf

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MEMPHIS,

Depository and Financial Agent

—OF THE—

United States.

F. S. DAVIS, - - - President.

R. C. BRINKLEY, - Vice-President.

C. P. NORRIS, - - - Cashier.

T. W. JOHNSTON, - Ass't Cashier.

MEMPHIS GERMAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 16 ADAMS STREET NO. 16.

General Banking

—AND—

American and European

EXCHANGE BUSINESS.

D. PANTE, - - - - - - - President.

FRED. WARNER, - - - - - Cashier.

my22 tf

THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 9 Madison St., Memphis, Tenn.,

J. LEVY, Pres't. S. BORG, Cashier.

L. LEVY, V. P. M. C. KOHN, Ass't Cash.

(Successors to Levy & Borg,)

—DEALS IN—

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC EXCHANGE,

Gold, Silver, Stocks, Bonds,

Government and Miscellaneous Securities

AND all descriptions of Uncurrent Funds. Deposits received subject to check. Collections solicited and promptly cared for. sul tf

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK OF MEMPHIS,

No. 293 Main Street.

NATHAN CORONNA, : : : President.

MARTIN GRIFFIN, : : : : Cashier.

J. J. JENNY, : : : : : Ass't Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

W. CORONNA,	JOHN DUTLINGER,
JOS. SPECHT,	C. A. DAMMAN,
A. CORDES,	JACOB WELLER,
H. HOFFHEIMER,	NICH FRESCH,
H. H. METTE,	E. MEYER,
J. F. HOFFMAN,	AND. RENKERT,
	J. J. JENNY.

Collections made on all accessible points in the Southwest.

ABSTRACT OFFICE,

ROOM NO. 1,

Corner Monroe and Second Sts.

WE have the Abstract Books and complete Index of the Register's Office, compiled by the late HENRY A. ORNE; and, after more than a years' trial of their accuracy, and a careful supervision of the business, (not one mistake having occurred in all that time), we are enabled to furnish complete deraignments of title to all

Fort Pickering, Memphis and Shelby County Lands,

at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

feb30 tf G. G. CAMPBELL & CO., Successors to Bond & Campbell.

ROCK ISLAND MANUFACTURING CO,

TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.

IF you wish to supply yourselves for the Fall and Winter Trade with the very best descriptions and styles of all WOOL JEANS, CASSIMERES, and with the most durable JEANS and KERSEY FABRICS,

All Free from Shoddy and other Impurities,

Order Samples from the subscriber, and they will be forwarded, with prices attached, during the months of July and August. These samples you can make your selections and return your orders, and the Goods will be forwarded direct from the Manufactory.

JOHN A. YOUNG, Pres't,

Charlotte, N. C.

PLANTATION AND NEW STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A PAYING INvestment. The plantation is known as the town of "Lake Bluff," on White river, Ark., 1½ miles above the Memphis and Little Rock railroad crossing, containing between four and five hundred acres, about one hundred cleared (35 feet log), with an overflow, the rest timber heavily timbered, together with the wools or half interest in a NEW STEAM SAW MILL, (forty horse power), Engine, Blacksmith's Shop, Carpenter's Tools. Wagons and all necessary appurtenances for running the same. There is a fine Mansion with nine rooms, a cistern, (capacity 600 gallons), three Cabins, a Warehouse, two good Wood Yards, and the best landings on the river. The above will be sold at low figures and on easy terms. For further particulars address Mrs. M. J. H.

my14 tf Appeal Office.

BANKS AND BANKING

GAYOSO SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,

Banking House 19 Madison St.

This institution, organized in 1856, has been in continuous and successful operation for the past ten years, continues to transact a

GENERAL EXCHANGE AND BANKING BUSINESS.

Will Receive Deposits, Buy and Sell

Foreign & Domestic Exchange,

Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money.

SELLS Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, on London and all leading cities of the United States, and will make collections on all accessible places in the North and West.

E. M. AVERY, Cashier.

JOHN C. LANIER, President.

BANKING.

MEMPHIS INSURANCE COMPANY.

ORGANIZED 1844.

OFFICE, 22 1-2 MADISON STREET.

J. J. MURPHY, - - - President.
F. M. CASH, - - - - - Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

J. J. MURPHY,	E. M. APPERSON,
T. A. NELSON,	J. C. JOHNSON,
Of S. G. & T. A. Nelson,	Of S. Falls & Co.
J. F. FRANK,	F. M. CASH.
J. T. STRATTON, of Stratton, Goyer & Co.	

THIS Institution is prepared to receive Deposits, to buy and sell Exchange on all the principal commercial cities, and to collect Drafts on this city and all principal points in this section. Remittances promptly attended to. M. CASH Secretary.

Planters' Bank Notes.

IN accordance with an act of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, approved December 12, 1866, entitled an act "To expedite the distribution of the effects of Banks which have or may make assignments among their creditors," notice is hereby given to the holders of the notes of the Planters' Bank of Tennessee to present them to the undersigned at the Bank in Nashville for payment between now and the first day of January, 1868, or they will be forever barred.

jy27 tjal,1869 D. WEAVER, Trustee.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF TENNESSEE, MEMPHIS,

No. 12 Madison Street

F. W. SMITH, : : : President.

D. A. SHEPHERD, : : : Cashier.

my22 tf

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

From the National Ægis, (old newspaper.)

THE MARRIAGE.

How quick 'twas done! how soon 'twas form'd,
the magic little tie!
And yet, they say, 'tis strong enough to last till
they shall die.
'Tis very strange, so slight a step, though taken
in a minute,
Should strew its fruits along through life, and
color all things in it;
Yet few there be that take the bonds, that give
a sober thought
On what results may issue from this more than
Gordian knot.
The offer's made—and quick as thought, decision's given on it,
As rapidly as one would choose the ribbon for
her bonnet,
But if from small and trivial things effects so
mighty rise,
The smallest, e'en to reason's eye, swell out to
mountain size,
And bid us, with a prophet's voice, each step
with care to take;
For little steps, successive made, life's fleeting
journey make.
The last farewell—the fond farewell—what
sacred ties were e'er broke!
What sweet and holy bonds were riven when
that farewell was spoke!
Those same bright eyes that beam'd on her with
never ceasing care,
Thro' infancy and girlhood's hours, were beaming on her there;
That changeless heart, so close to her's, with
every fibre wove,
Was throbbing at her bridal hour, with undiminished love,
And tho' affection's witching charms were
beckoning to another,
How could she leave, without a sigh, the bosom
of a mother?
When friends and kindred circled her, she'd
Of could she leave them all behind, nor shed a
single tear?
When memories of departed days are clustering
round her heart,
It made the pang a real pang that sever'd them
apart.
She breaks from all, for lo! she sees the radiant
future ope',
More lovely scenes, more witching charms—the
pencilings of hope;
And home is left, with all the scenes, midst
which she lov'd to rove,
For lo! she sees a fairer home, all burnished
bright with love.
The honor'd one who clung to her, to counsel
and direct her,
Resigns her charge, with one fond kiss, to lover
and protector.
But see them now—they mount the cars and
gally on they move,
And speed them towards their fairy home upon
the wings of love,
With beating hearts, lit high with joy, without
a throb of sorrow,
With bliss in store, with hope in view, and a
long bright morrow.
Ah! happy pair, as on ye fly in pleasure's arms
so sw-etly,
Reflect that all your rosy hours will fly along
as fleetly;
And if ye'd have your path bedeck'd with every
charm and beauty,
O! strew at every step ye take the springing
seeds of duty.
Then, tho' misfortune's frowns may throng and
threat each joy to smother,
Ye'll never fail to find a world of bliss in one
another.
Adieu, adieu! and may the sun your future life
adorning,
Go down as bright as when it rose upon your
bridal morning;
And when the sweet and rosy bonds that bind
you here are riven,
O! may you find them knit again, in fairer
fields in Heaven!

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL, }
MEMPHIS, September 23, 1867. }

Gold to-day opened and closed in the New York market at 43c. Our dealers bought at 42c but offerings were small.

Silver is absent as we left it on Saturday, with ligot sales. Brokers buy at 32 to 33c as to amount.

There is not as much firmness in city scrip as at the close of last week. Dealers are not willing to buy at more than 5 c, while a sale of $40 was reported over the counter at 64c, but the general rate from dealers is 56c.

Exchange is about equal to the demand. Our banks check on New York at ¾ premium and buy at par.

County warrants are firm at 70c buying. Selling at 75 to 80c.

Police scrip is not as firm as towards the close of last week. Dealers buy at 84 to 86c. It is offered liberally at the latter figure. Selling at 87 to 88c.

Stocks and bonds are dull and nominal.

The directors of the Commercial Bank of Canada have made a report, recommending the redemption of the stock at sixty per cent. to provide against possible loss. The business of the bank is said to be in a favorable condition.

Among the articles with which United States senators supply themselves, in addition to their pay, at the expense of the government, are kid gloves at $2 50 a pair. The reason, we suppose is that many of the subjects upon which the radical legislators are so dirty that they don't like to handle them without gloves.

Criminal proceedings are about to be instituted in New York against the Kentucky Bourbon company. It is said that 8000 barrels of whisky are subject to forfeiture.

The new imitation of $10 bills on the Third National bank of Philadelphia, Penn., is a very dangerous affair. The execution of the note is likely to deceive. Keep a sharp lookout for them. Lord's detector says the counterfeiters are at work improving their spurious issues of National bank notes. Says an exchange, we have just seen a new $5 note, which presents a much better appearance than any of the counterfeits of this denomination which have heretofore come under our observation. Too much care cannot be taken in handling this kind of money.

S. H. TOBEY, President. ED. C. KIRK, Cashier.

MEMPHIS CITY SAVINGS INSTITUTION

DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, Exchange, Government Securities, Uncurrent Money, Stocks, Bonds, Land Warrants Police, City and County Scrip, Etc., Etc.

No 16 Jefferson Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : : : TENN.

TENNESSEE.	Buying Rate	GEORGIA.	
Bank of Tennessee	85	Augusta I. & R. Co.	5
" W. Tenn.	40	Bank of Augusta	50
" Chattanooga	10	" Athens	50
" Middle Tenn	90	" Columbus	7
City Bank	95	" Commerce	40
Merchant's "	85	" Fulton	40
Northern Bank	10	" Empire State	20
Ocoee "	10	" Middle Ga.	30
Planters' "	58	" Savannah	55
Union "	58	" State of Ga.	12
Shelbyville "	50	Central R. R. & B. Co.	95
Southern "	20	City 8's of Augusta	25
Traders' "	90	Ga. R. R. & B'k'g Co.	95
ALABAMA.		Marine Bank	95
Bank of Montgomery	95	Merch'ts & Plt'rs B'k	5
" Montgomery	45	Planters' Bank	12
" Selma	10	Union Bank	12
Commercial Bank	12	Mechanic's Bank	2
Eastern Bank	42	Manf'ct'rs "	12
Northern "	55	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Central "	6	Bank of Camden	20
Southern "	95	" Charleston	75
NORTH CAROLINA.		" Chester	7
Bank of Cape Fear	20	" Georgetown	12
" " Charlotte	10	" Hamburg	17
" " Clarendon	2	" Newbury	30
" " Commerce	12	S. Carolina	75
" " Fayetteville	7	" State, old is'ue	10
" " Lexington	10	" State, new "	5
" " N. Carolina	40	Commercial Bank	70
" " Wadesboro'	20	Exchange Bank	10
" " Washington	10	Ex'ch'ge & Exch'g Co.	5
" " Wilmington	18	Merchants' Bank	8
" " Yanceyville	5	People's Bank	90
Commercial Bank	16	Planters' "	90
Farmers' Bk of N. C.	10	Plant'rs & M'ch's B'k	16
Merchants' Bank	40	South W. R. R.	22
Mineral Plant'rs' B'k	25	State Bank	2
LAND WARRANTS.		Union "	60
40 acres, war 1812	28		
80 " "	50	FOREIGN EXCHANGE.	
120 " "	100	Draft on England, Ireland and Scotland, $7 for 1 lo. sterling.	
160 " "	140	France, Switzerland & Belgium, 5 50 francs for $1 00.	
160 " not "	135	GERMANY.	
BONDS.		Bremen $1.16 for 1 gold thaler.	
M. & C. R. R. bonds	75	Berlin, $1 07 for 1 Prussian thaler.	
M. & C. R. R. coupons	80	Frankfort, 69½c for 1 guilder.	
M. & O. R. R. bonds	22	Sweden, 41½c for one rix dollar.	
M. & O. R. R. coupons	22		
Tenn. bonds, old	66		
" new	94		
Tenn. coupons	100		
Miss'p. C. R. R. 1st m'tg'e bonds	60		
" " 2d "	40		
Memp'ls City b'nds	45		
" " coupons	55		

The cotton market is not at all favorable. Dispatches from the eastare of such a character as to create a great deal of uneasiness and unsettling here. The demand to-day was almost exclusively for low grades and at low figures. Good ordinary sold at 18 to 18½c, while all to 22c were the outside quotations for middling cotton. The New York quotations report a dull market with holders anxious to realize.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept.		1,080
Received to-day	168	
Received previously	1,265	1,433
		2,513
Exported to-day	54	
Exported previously	1,325	1,379
Stock on hand		1,134

The business of the coming week bids fair to be an important one, more than that of last. Our wholesale streets wore quite a bustling appearance to-day and our sidewalks were obstructed with goods to a degree often seen at no other time this season. There would have been even more activity with the different packets from above arrived on time. Their absence has caused some inconvenience to merchants who have supplies on the way. Owing to the increase in rates of freight prices have stiffened up on nearly all kinds of produce. Wheat continues in demand and is scarce but the dealers buy at about the same figures paid in St. Louis for all choice grades. Corn is scarce but the demand is light; white and yellow sell at $1 18 to $1 20 for round lots, and is held at $1 25 to $1 30 in small retail way. Oats are scarce and in stiff at 75 to 80c in store. Bran is scarce and in demand at $26 to $28. Hay is dull; there is none on levee and in store it is held at $24 to $26 by the quantity, while $28 is asked when but a few bales are wanted. Rice is scarce but the demand is quite active. None on the levee. From store sales are made at $5 75 to $6. Lards bagging is quiet; Kentucky power loom, 26 to 27c; hand, 24 to 26c. Potatoes are in fair supply; selling at $3 50 to $4 per barrel, and in sacks at $1 to $1 25 per bushel. Sweet potatoes at $1 25 per bushel. Onions dull at $3 50 to 4 00. Apples are in light supply and held at $2 50 to 4 00, as to condition. Choice butter, 32 to 35c; common, 20 to 30c. Chickens are dull; young, $3 50 to 4 00; old, $3 50 to 5 50. Coffee, Rio, 25 to 27½c. Eggs, scarce, 24 to 25c. Flour firm; fine, $6 50 to 7 00; superfine, $7 50 to 8 00; X, $9 00 to 10 00; XX, $10 50 to 11 00; XXX, and all fancy brands, $13 00 to 14 00. Lard, in tierces, 15¾ to 16c; kegs, 15 to 15½c. Mess pork, $27 00 to 28 00; mess beef, $16 50; dressed hogs, 8½ to 9c; shoulders, 15 to 16c; canvassed hams, 19 to 21c; sugar cured, 22 to 23½c. Salt, $4 25 per bbl. Sugar, 17 to 20c for crushed and clarified; 14 to 15c for brown. Western reserve cheese, 14 to 15c; factory, 15 to 16c. Whisky, common, $1 65 to 2.

Five bales of new cotton were received to-day from the plantation of Maj. A. J. Hays, near Witt's depot, in this county. It was a good style of strict middling and was consigned to Toof, Phillips & Co.

Nine thousand persons are said to have been thrown out of employment by the suspension of the great iron works at Bienau, in south Wales district. Great suffering has resulted therefrom.

The California *Farmer* of a recent date, says that harvesting in California seen such a forward season as 1867, either for the early commencement, the rapidity of machine completion, or with the vast amount of its crop and the excellence of its character. We say completion, for almost every where the grain has been cut and gathered into stack, or it has been threshed, sacked and sold, or it is in the warehouse, or on transit or the road for it, and the whole fields of our state are clear and smooth as a most shaved head.

The western correspondence of the Albany *Cultivator* of September 14th, furnishes some interesting but not very encouraging information about the late wheat harvest and the prospect for corn and potatoes. Generally it is found that the yield of wheat is less than was at first anticipated. The quality is unsurpassed. This accounts for the continued high prices in the eastern and western markets.

The St. Paul *Pioneer* of Thursday says the Merchants' Union express shipped from that city to the east the day previous the largest lot of furs ever exported from that city. There were three hundred and eighty-seven bales of fine and valuable furs, weighing forty-seven thousand four hundred and fifteen pounds. In addition to this there were thirty-one thousand five hundred muskrat skins, weighing twenty-five thousand pounds, and three boxes fine furs, valued at five thousand dollars each.

The convention of tonsorialists which has been held at Cleveland, Ohio, closed its deliberations on the 18th and adjourned sine die. The convention, though a small affair, numbering about forty delegates being present, represented an estimated capital of at least $50,000,000, interested in the manufacture of tobacco in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Maryland, Missouri, Virginia and Kentucky. The object of the convention is to obtain a lower and more uniform rate of taxation, and to secure modifications in the general law, especially with reference to inspection, the stamp system, goods in bond, etc. The convention was uncommonly harmonious, and did its business with promptitude—all divisions being readily adjusted by the spirit of concession that prevailed.

The proposition to establish a uniform tax of 10 cents per pound called out considerable discussion, and a substitute was provided for a graduated tax of 4, 10 and 20 cents. This substitute, however, was finally withdrawn, and the original proposition passed in the following shape: That the tax be reduced to 10 cents per pound on all kinds of manufactured tobacco and snuffs—cigars excepted.

The following resolutions of a general character were adopt d:

That in lieu of inspection and assessment, we recommend that government stamps be paid before using, provided the tax is reduced to the uniform rate of 10 cents, and to be so placed on each package as to preclude their second value; that every manufacturer shall be required to place such stamps on each and every package before leaving the factory, and to cancel the same with the firm's name and residence of the manufacturer and date of sale; that when tobacco is seized and confiscated by the government it should in all cases be sold subject to tax, and if no bids are offered it should be destroyed.

In no case should a manufacturer be allowed to rework unsound tobacco, except of his own manufacture.

That any legislation reducing the rate of taxation on tobacco should be prospective and not to go into effect within less than sixty days after the passage of the act.

That the executive committee be instructed to consult with the commissioner of internal revenue, and earnest y urge upon him, while the present law exists, the adoption of some practical plan to lessen the frauds now being perpetrated upon the revenue.

That the executive committee be clothed with authority to call a convention when deemed necessary, to raise funds and to employ suitable means to lay their memorial and the proceedings of this convention before congress and the commissioner of internal revenue.

That the commissioner of internal revenue should allow the actual shrinkage on tobacco that has been handled when removed for consumption.

The following executive committee was appointed: Judge Buckner, of Missouri, chairman; H. B. Pierce, of New York; P. Lorillard, of New York; J. P. Spence, of Ohio; J. W. Stone, of Virginia; E. C. Murray, of Illinois; F. B.